

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VI No. 51



MARCH, 1946

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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Entrance Fee and Subscription.

(a) The entrance fee for permanent residents in Great Britain is 10/6, and the annual subscription is 10/-.

(b) The entrance fee for permanent residents overseas is 10/6, and the annual subscription 5/-.

The subscriptions under (a) and (b) may be compounded for by the payment of a Life Member's subscription of six guineas or of three guineas respectively.

The Council is empowered to decide any special cases in connection with the payment of subscriptions.

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, allocations of funds to promote the objects and interests of the Society, will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.—Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Audited accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VI No. 51

March, 1946

NOTICES

On page 27 of the December *Journal* there was a misprint in the eighth line of the second paragraph; the fifth word should, of course, have been "palpation."

* * * * *

The Editor would be obliged if anyone who has a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, *The Modern Dowser*, *Water Diviners and their Methods* or *The Divining Rod* to dispose of would communicate with him.

* * * * *

A copy of the second edition of *The Modern Dowser* is required by the Publishers to assist in the preparation of a third edition. Would anyone with a copy to dispose of kindly communicate with the Editor.

* * * * *

A member wishes to obtain Vol. I of the *B.S.D. Journal*, or any early numbers. Would anyone who has copies to dispose of kindly inform the Editor.

* * * * *

A Title Page and Contents for Vol. V have been printed, and will be supplied by the Editor on application.

* * * * *

All copies of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, have now been sold.

The Editor would be glad to hear from anyone who has a copy to dispose of.

* * * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 1/- and 9d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * * *

Pendulum Play, the beginner's instruction manual, is obtainable by members at 4/- instead of the usual 5/- retail price, from the author, Mr. N. Macbeth, Moulsham Mill House, Chelmsford, Essex.

A member desires to dispose of a Mansfield Water Finding Instrument, medium-sized type, reading to 500ft., complete with two tripods, in stout leather cases—original cost £150. He has found it useful for checking results obtained by dowsing methods. The price required is £50. Anyone interested should apply to Major C. A. Pogson, M.C., 1 The Drive, Hove 3, Sussex.

* * * * *

The following Divining Rods can be obtained from Mr. Guy Underwood, Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts :—

OASIS Pocket Divining Rod (in case), 10/-.

Ditto, larger "Supersensitive" Type, 21/-.

ROTOGAUGE Estimating Rod, 12/6.

Also

Reprints of four articles and a lecture on dowsing published in the B.S.D. *Journal*, price 6/- the set.

All post free, cash with order, and subject to a discount of 20 per cent. (4/- in the pound) to members of the B.S.D.

* * * * *

Whalebone strips, cut to the following dimensions, can be obtained from Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, at the price of 5/- per rod (2 strips).

Flat : 12in. long x 7mm. wide x 2mm. or 3mm. thick.

Circular : 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. in diameter.

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Rods made of strips of these sizes have been tested by a number of dowsers, and are recommended by the B.S.D. Investigation Committee.

Spherical whale-ivory pendulums can also be supplied at 8/- each. Prices for rods and pendulums prepared to specific dimensions are given on request.

All prices are post free in U.K.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage, the price is now 1/3 post free.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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PART ONE

WATER—SOME EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

BY J. R. PARKINGTON, A.M.BRIT.I.R.E., A.M.I.E.E., (B.S.D.)

PART II

Out of curiosity, or otherwise, I must have inspected some hundreds of cases of cracks in structures of various kinds, and in practically every instance dowsing revealed the mischievous little trickle below doing its wicked work. In one town, half the houses in a longish street had become all out-of-plumb due to the same cause. Having regard to the immense building and rebuilding programme in prospect, isn't it about time the Ministries concerned began to take notice, and to regard dowsing as a precaution of first priority? The tragedy seems to be that local architects in general and Ministries in particular are either pitifully ignorant or stupidly apathetic to the root cause of millions of pounds of damage to property all over the country, and with a lot more to come unless the problem receives the long-overdue attention it needs.

At a point on the Carmarthen-Cardigan main road, not far from here, a portion of the roadway has been in continuous state of subsidence for over 40 years of my own observation. In an effort to keep the route safe for traffic, this part has many times been levelled up by numerous loads of hard road-mending material, but, like *Oliver Twist*, it still asks for more. One surveyor on the job had the gumption and sound sense, to realise the root cause of the trouble, and in addition to adding road material gave orders for the planting of a large number of willow trees on the bank below the road. He deserves a medal, and he certainly had my congratulations for doing the utmost in his power to mitigate the trouble. The trees he planted have, by absorbing tons of moisture and binding the bog, definitely reduced the *rate* of subsidence, but short of costly excavation and expensive drainage there seems little to be done but to keep on "feeding" it with suitable road material.

Of the many worries which confront engineers and others responsible for excavation work in rock, none is probably more vexatious than that of trickles and fissure flows. The sealing off of unwanted flows into wells, turbine pits, reservoirs and suchlike by cement-concrete lining can be quite a troublesome business. It can hardly be too much stressed that the best time to carry out a job of this kind is after a good long spell of dry, warm weather. But even thus, and in spite of supporting timbering to retain the rough concrete until it "goes off" (*i.e.*, hardens), these weeps and flows may persist in their flows and defeat the object.

In such cases, any attempt to lay on the facing thickness or rendering is more likely than not to prove a waste of time and

material. This is due, in the first place, by water-blistering and, finally, wash-down of whole sections of the rendering. Obviously, the best plan is to *prevent* the water indiscriminately seeping through the *first* rendering, but this is not always easy, and quite a number of dodges has been tried.

For mine shafts and works of considerable magnitude, I am informed that the Germans have successfully used a freezing process, but this entails the use of a rather costly and special plant. My own method has been to *drain* the flows by means of short lengths of thin compo piping passing through the concrete and between the supporting planking. After the concrete has thoroughly hardened and the planking removed, these little draining pipes are hammered up flat and thus sealed, and the finishing coat or rendering can then be usually successfully applied.

For splitting rock, especially in proximity to buildings, the use of hydraulic "cartridges" has been made abroad, but does not appear to have much vogue in this country, in spite of certain obvious advantages.

In this connection, perhaps (as Joad might say) "It all depends upon what you mean by rock." Certainly I came across some in the course of works in the Fishguard district some years ago (known locally as "bastard granite") which smashed almost every drill we possessed.

One curious phenomenon which I have many times witnessed is what has been called "the water coming back." Wells which have become almost dry after weeks of drought or slight rainfall suddenly fill, although no rain had fallen anywhere near or for miles around. This generally happens some time in September, and is attributed by some to be due to ex-osmotic action in the rock fissures following a sudden fall in temperature. Others attribute it to syphonage from rock cavities. It might conceivably be *both*, but I must confess that I am unaware of the exact cause. Perhaps some of our readers could throw more light upon this peculiar feature.

Not long after the outbreak of the war which has recently ended, I was engaged for some years by the War Department to supervise the carrying out of electrical and mechanical engineering works in a considerable number of military camps, hospitals, and requisitioned premises. These provided a wealth of interesting experiences about which chapters could be written, and some mention has been made in a former article of some of these. I wish at this point to make it quite clear that I was never officially engaged as a water diviner, but, all the same, my services in this direction were on many occasions necessary and called into play. The bald fact was "there was nothing else to be done about it," as "Tommy" would say, and so I simply got on with the job. One fact remains solid in my mind, and it is that what was generally

the best site for a military training camp was usually found to be quite the worst for obtaining a water supply, unless a piped supply from some local authority could be brought from within reasonable distance. The reason for this appeared to be due that for such camps a commanding position such as high ground was generally chosen—especially where target practice was contemplated. Naturally, from such sites as these all water tended to drain away. Owing to emergency and other reasons, many of the “supplies” I came across were so crude that I was tempted to wonder if those responsible had the idea that we were still fighting the Crimean War!

But the Army (especially the R.E.s) do some wonderful jobs, and by the help of chlorination and boiling quite doubtful water is utilized for every purpose except drinking. In a modern training camp, water uses include baths and wash-basins, fire tanks, storage tanks, central heating, sanitation, washing and cleansing, and a variety of minor applications, quite apart from drinking-water. The attitude of the War Department toward dowsing was not encouraging, and “higher authority” seemed at times to almost frown on the practice. Yet “results, not excuses” were expected, and, as water supplies were first priority, I found that commandants and other officers for the most part not only took a saner view but in many instances were both helpful and interested in dowsing.

M.O.s (medical officers) I found rather a mixed lot, and seemed to cling somewhat to the pill-for-an-ill idea. Some, I confess, I chaffed by pointing out that they required “all that collection of bottles to decide if water was fit to drink, whereas my simple pendulum would do the same thing without having to dig for it,” and in much less time.

Gun-site control structures are generally partly sunk underground, and gave me many a headache to keep water from seeping in. They contain a mass of elaborate apparatus for G.L. radar, communications and other purposes, which have to be kept free from damp. Usually, such “controls” are electrically lighted and central heated. Some of the more important ones have their own underground generating stations, for which a reliable water supply is needed to keep cool the Diesel engines used.

Permanent magazines are fitted with several lightning rods, and the finding of a “wet earth” for the conductor was not always a happy event. On one of these occasions I nearly slipped up after a sump or shallow well with water flowing into it had been excavated. I had previously dowsed my flow all right, but after a spell of drought it was desirable to ascertain whether it still held. I had retraced the flow some distance, using *stones* taken from an excavation heap to mark the route, when suddenly there were streams to the right of me, streams to the left of me—in fact streams all around me—at least so the divining rod

indicated. In handling these stones, they had acted as samples and what the rod had dipped to was not water, but "umpteenth brothers" of these! Need I add I never used stones for that purpose after, but wooden pegs instead.

Another earthing experience had some interesting features at a substation where a 250 K.V.A. transformer had been installed for power and lighting in the camp. It was desirable to earth not only this but also independently the neutral conductor of the 400/230v. 3-phase mains system. Only a few inches of earth covered the rock in most places, so it was necessary to contact fissure streams flowing across two separate trenches excavated a few feet down. I had chosen the suitable spot where six or seven of these were indicated in about a length of 20ft., and told the men on the job to report to me when water was struck. I rather fancy I heard some muffled guffaws when my back was turned just before I left for lunch, but I had not finished this latter when the charge hand excitedly burst into my office with "We've found your water, sir." All but one of the streams divined had shown up at the depth needed, and the other one was deeper and hardly worth excavating for.

Before this permanent camp for an accommodation of about 2,000 was finished, a nearby "hutted" camp was used for the time being. In this latter there was known to be buried copper water pipe, which I was asked to locate. I traced most of the run all right, but suddenly reached a spot where the normal trail seemed to end and copper pipes appeared to radiate in all directions—some even into ditches. I was frankly puzzled, and had almost regarded this as one of my failures until some months later happening to glance up at the face of the cliff by the nearby seashore, I noticed a large patch of green with water from a fissure running through. Closer inspection revealed that some solution of copper was oozing out, which, I concluded, either was dissolved off the copper pipe I had previously located, or, quite possibly, from a small lode of copper on the land I had dowsed.

Incidentally, apart from new constructions, my work included inspection for the purpose of assessing what is known as "barrack damage" by the troops. I must admit that some of "the boys" were rather rough and gave me at times a lot of worry, but I must confess to a little leniency upon suitable occasions, and possibly to a somewhat liberal translation of the King's Regulations. As a result, we got on fairly well in most cases, and by some I came to be referred to as "Dad." One soldier, a brilliant cartoonist, reputed in civvy street to have been on the staff of the *Daily Sketch* at one time, made a very good head-and-shoulders crayon drawing of me. But the others insisted it wasn't "Dad" unless the stick was included, so body, arms and legs were added, *plus the divining rod*, to complete the picture,

which now graces (?) the passage of my house. I often wonder how many of these fellows with enough devil in them to be human, but sufficient *goodness* to be brave, now lie still for ever. God knows; bless them!

In due course, I was transferred to another area and took up my abode in "the Town and County of Haverfordwest," to give the place its full and official title. This old-world town in Pembrokeshire is probably the centre of the "Little England below Wales," as little Welsh is spoken there. I was astonished at the military activity in this area, and when I first commenced my official duties there had not less than 150 camps, billets and requisitioned buildings under my charge. It was here that I had enough water experiences to last me quite a long time. Water in flooded basements, water from wrenched-down w.c. cisterns, water through broken windows and skylights, water even in the gas main, and thereby hangs a tale. With a view to getting in a "service" for the R.E.M.E. and R.A.O.C. workshops and outbuildings from the street water main, I was asked to locate the precise position of the latter, with a view to instructions being issued to proceed with the necessary excavation work. Judge of my surprise to find not merely *one* water-main but, apparently, a second pipe with water in it and spaced about a foot away and running parallel with it. I awaited with some interest what the excavation would reveal, and it turned out that this second pipe was a gas main with water running through it drained from the higher points of the town system. Seemingly, for economic reasons, both pipes had been laid in the same original trench, but I must confess I had overlooked this possibility.

I found many places of interest during my sojourn in this end of Wales, not the least of which was Haverfordwest Castle. This was built on a rocky knoll, which rises to about 80ft. above the river Cleddy, in the centre of the town. Although it seems quite probable that some sort of fortification existed on the present site so far back as early in the 12th century, the remains of what now stands date, in the main, from the 13th century. 'Tis said that the strength of a castle, especially under siege, depended greatly upon its water supply. It is therefore not surprising that in the inner ward of this castle is a splendid well sunk about 120ft. deep in the rock. I may add that most castles and ancient fortifications I have come across have a well or similar source of water, for obvious reasons, and I cannot imagine that the "War Department" of the 13th century comprised such utter fools as to go down 120ft. through solid rock on the mere off-chance of finding what they required.

To my mind they had what they considered to be reasonably satisfactory evidence that the water was there from the reports they had, bearing in mind also that heads were cheap in those days (probably "seven days C.B." was then unknown), so that

whatever diviner was employed, he was probably quite aware that his life was forfeit if the water wasn't found. As a well of this depth has to be sunk "dead plumb" to enable the water to be drawn up by the aid of a winch and bucket, this strengthens my belief that foreknowledge of the *exact* position of the flow must have been gained by accurate divining. To suggest any geological survey (even if possible in those days) simply cannot be accepted. As a matter of fact, the winch—or, rather, a winch—was still there at the top of the well at the time of my visit. Have the wits of our present administrators become so dulled that they can afford to ignore the evidence of the past and these facts of history? I might add that even at points on the top of the castle walls my rod responded when crossing the flows feeding the well, roughly 200ft. below.

Accompanied by a friend, one summer's evening I indulged in a country ramble, and we found ourselves in a lane leading to a farm called Churchill (so I was informed, but it may have been a "leg-pull"). Coming to an open stream crossing this lane, I tried, out of habitual curiosity, to get a reaction therefrom with my divining rod, but, curiously enough, no reaction was obtained except rather feeble ones over the sandy margins. This brook, even at that season of the year, was rather too wide to jump, so I tried again at various points on the footbridge which crosses it, but still no reaction was obtainable. This rather rattled me, as I had managed to get my friend interested in divining, but here was "a flop" under his very eyes, and I began to feel that my reputation as a dowser was beginning to dwindle somewhat. I said that there was something unusual here, and for the time left it at that, but determined to revisit the spot to make a closer investigation at a later date. This I did alone, and in the first place contacted the farmer at his house, explaining my mission and showing my military passport, and asking for permission to explore his farm in an effort to solve the mystery. He asked if I would mind him accompanying me, to which I gladly agreed, as I could see that he had some suspicion at the back of his mind and that we might together discover something useful. So off we went, and after we had passed through the second gateway leading to one of his cattle grazings, I noticed a large mound of earth which appeared to have a recent origin. I asked "What's that?" to which he replied, with some sadness I thought, "That's where lies buried all my last season's livestock; I lost every one of them through foot-and-mouth disease." We proceeded, and started to work upstream from the point where I had first dowsed the stream which crossed the lane, but from first to last, although I tried at many points, I failed to get a reaction from this stream, but noted on my way the hoof-marks on the bank of cattle which had evidently been drinking there. At one point, we came to where another stream forked into the

stream we had been following, and over this the rod acted strongly—yet a couple of yards away over the old stream there was “nothing doing.” Farmer witnessed this, and was obviously getting interested, and, in response to my enquiries, volunteered to accompany me to a point in one of his cornfields, where he said the stream had its source and bubbled up out of the ground. Again and again on the way I tried to get a reaction, but always the same result. Finally, we arrived at the spot where the bubbling-up was in progress, but here again the action to the rod was precisely “nil.” Darkness was beginning, so we retraced our steps and he kindly gave me a bottle to enable me to take away a sample of the mystery water. Unfortunately, when I got home I found that his bottle had had petrol in it, so I was unable to regard it as an entirely satisfactory specimen for test. Before I left the farmer, I urged upon him not to allow his cattle to again drink from this suspected stream, which I felt certain was in some way contaminated. It was a matter of regret that circumstances prevented me again visiting this site before I left that district, and so for the present the mystery remains, but I intend to make a further and fuller investigation. Meanwhile, the question comes to my mind (and probably to yours), could this stream have had anything to do with all those cattle becoming infected with foot-and-mouth disease? Possibly we may find out.

In concluding this article, I feel that perhaps one amusing experience may be worth recording. About two miles out of Haverfordwest a large country house and grounds had been requisitioned by the military, and was at one time in occupation by troops and men of the artisan class who seemed to be undergoing some sort of training there. I was asked by the O.C. to give a lecture and demonstration upon water divining, &c., and a date for this on a certain afternoon was agreed. On my arrival, I found that a large Nissen hut in the grounds provided the accommodation for a much larger gathering of officers and men than I expected, and I had a suspicion that men from other units had been also invited to attend. However, I had an attentive hearing to all I said and demonstrated, but some whispering followed after I had shown that a certain cap laid on the table, and afterwards used as a sample by me, enabled me to pick out the owner thereof. At question time I was asked if I could repeat this performance, my back being turned so that I could not see whom the cap came from? I said “I’ll try,” and thereupon an officer asked three men to step forward.

The air became electric with expectancy, and actually the first of the three men approached gave me the reaction, but I made a point of dowsing the remaining two also (with no result), just to indicate that it was a trial and not a fluke. I then returned to No. 1, and handing him the cap, smilingly addressed him with “This is yours, I believe.” From the shout and noise which

went up one might have expected that the roof had lifted, and I came away with the pleasant thought that the divining demonstration had gone down very well indeed—but had it? It was when on a visit of inspection shortly after that the whole story came out. I received information that my audience had included the worst lot of “seroungers” for miles around, and that they had been anxious to discover just how much I could find out. Not being without some sense of humour, and still less annoyed for being mildly humbugged, I must confess that my heart goes out to those of that crowd who have since paid the supreme sacrifice so that you and I might live.

DOWSING—PERSONAL EXPERIENCES AND CONCLUSIONS.

Address delivered to the British Society of Dowisers on November 21st, 1945, by Mrs Norah Millen

This is a unique experience for me, in that for the first time I find myself with an audience largely composed of fellow dowisers.

I fear this will be a very informal talk, but when Colonel Bell asked me to come here to-day he felt that my experiences, especially as official dowser to Imperial and Ceylon Governments, would be of interest to you. Forgive me, therefore, if this talk is, of necessity, from a very personal angle.

Remember, I have only just returned after seven years of exile in the East, and one thing has struck me forcibly, that whereas up to the War it seemed to me that the question of dowsing and kindred subjects had, speaking generally, been studied and written about more from a controversial than a constructive angle, I am delighted to find that during recent years so many scientists and doctors are co-operating to prove our use for constructive scientific ends. I have just been lent *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, by Maby and Franklin. Judging by the chapter headings, it covers scientifically so much of the same ground as my own very unscientific investigations over the last twenty-three years. “Between the Scylla of being ready to believe anything—and the Charybdis of believing nothing that cannot be demonstrated, most people go their way—sometimes inclined in the one direction and sometimes in the other. If the inexplicable promises great advantage, that serves generally to increase the scepticism of the sceptical.” And that, I think, sums up the average attitude to dowsing as a whole.

Many years ago, I adopted as my divining motto Walt Whitman's lines—“It is in the essence of things that from any fruition of success, no matter what, comes forth something to make a greater

struggle necessary." But results speak for themselves. Human nature being what it is—only "seeing" is believing. The evidence is necessary for the Doubting Thomases and only fair that it be shown to the Undoubting Ones. It is a sad fact that money speaks. Voluntary work is not appreciated, particularly the Eastern mind thinks that there must be a catch in it somewhere "if one works for love." However, when on "results" alone hard-headed business firms and Government Departments and Ministries offer paid contracts and appointments, even when one is a mere woman, and a dowser at that, public opinion realises that the goods are being produced!

I had never practised divining *professionally* till 1941, when I offered my services, and from thereon till I sailed I was inundated with work. The ramifications of my job were many. I had made a study of Ceylon for many years, and had a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the topography, weather and water supplies and potentialities, and a very enquiring mind into mineral resources and agricultural possibilities.

For those of you here to-day who do not know Ceylon, I offer this brief description. I think it would be impossible to find a more beautiful and diversely interesting island. One has every variety of scenery, climate, temperature, altitude and weather conditions in different zones affected by the North-East and South-West monsoons; tropical, sub-tropical and temperate regional vegetation, mineral wealth, and geological interest—all in one small country; the sandy wastes of the northern dry zone, the different types of tropical jungle at various altitudes. In the Hills large areas are cultivated for tea estates. Rubber and coconut thrive in the Low and Mid Country. Rice fields lie terraced wherever streams abound. Large areas of primeval jungle have been opened up for various purposes during the War, and general water-divining surveys in these areas comprised some of the most interesting part of my work. But this framework must suffice, I am not here to lecture on Ceylon.

I have practised and studied dowsing since the age of seventeen, and have had a good deal of varied experience in many countries both in Europe and the East. From 1941 onwards I have had a unique opportunity, perhaps, to put my theories into practice in Ceylon, and to see results and have records of these to add to an ever-growing file of written notes. It is a curious fact that the country in which I have practised and produced the results of years of personal practical research, was ignorant of dowsing. The indigenous population were not versed in it at all, and I fear that at first my activities were looked upon with superstition, and even suspicion, at times. However, once again results tell, and I have the happiest and most amusing memories of those early days of rushed emergency work all over the Island amongst Europeans, Sinhalese, Tamils, Indians, Africans and others. In

some quarters, I was christened Mrs. Moses. A corporal of the King's African Rifles solemnly told his men that I was a white witch, but one of the good kind! Incidentally, the demand for portions of the marking stakes on that occasion was so high that these fictitious talismans disappeared overnight and I had to re-divine the following day! Of course, at times one came up against personal and bureaucratic obstructionism, but water is a great solvent, without which we cannot live; there was no time for argument—deeds, not words, were the order of the day.

The vital necessity for speed over emergency work broke down many official barriers, and gave me the privilege of more practical work crammed into a few years than one would normally have the opportunity of doing in a life-time.

It was because of this that I was enabled to assess my reactions regarding volume, depth, strata, velocity and general flow over underground supplies in different zones, under every sort of condition and to find that my theories were being put into practice and proving themselves. Here is a rough list of the various branches of water surveys and supplies covered by me over those years:—

1. Emergency Supplies without Engineers.
2. Water Supplies in co-operation with Consulting Engineers, Firms, &c.
3. Services: Army, Navy and Air Force Camp Supplies, &c.
4. Assisting Malaria Control Surveys.
5. Ceylon Government Departments and Ministries.
6. Civil Defence Evacuation Camps, &c.
7. Village Colonisation Schemes in Dry Zones, &c.
8. Food Production Areas.
9. Ceylon Labour Camps.
10. A.R.P. Emergency Supplies in Central Province.
11. Village Wells.
12. Augmentation or Alternative Supplies for U.D.C.s.
13. Estate Water Supplies.
14. Rubber and Tea Factory Supplies.
15. Government Railway Workshops.
16. Schools, Hospitals and Institutions.
17. Missions and Temples (Christian, Buddhist and Hindu).
18. Emergency Wells for Private Houses.
19. Supplies for Water-borne Sanitation Up Country.
20. Augmented Water Supplies for Hotels.
21. Cattle and Goat Farms for Indian Troops, and last, but not least, Mule Lines. Believe me or not, mules were the most fastidious of my clients. They demanded first-quality water and individual buckets, and kicked if they did not get them.

It must be understood that most of my Government work was for large supplies for suddenly populated areas. Some of these

areas were in dry zones where there are no rivers or visible water in the dry periods of the year, and which had not been populated for centuries. This is where the dowsing is in his element and comes in for siting work. These isolated areas have to be given self-contained systems of reservoirs, wells and pumps, and a piped system of their own, and underground water has to be tapped.

Till Japan came into the war we were not in the direct war zone at all in Ceylon. Then, suddenly, the Island became a fortress, and thousands of service personnel had to be housed in vast camps. Rubber was slaughter-tapped. Plumbago and other war materials were produced in bigger quantities. Factories had, therefore, to be enlarged, and labour staffs increased. Added to this a Food Production quota was enforced, and this meant that thousands of acres of jungle land had to be felled for crops, and irrigation and water supplies provided for the labour which had to be housed on the spot. Before the war, most of the rice was imported from Burma and Java, so we had to produce more in Ceylon, and these and other large agricultural schemes came into being.

I was sent out to make water divining survey reports on some of these districts. This entailed sometimes anything up to 200 miles of motoring, then a number of miles of walking over very rough ground, generally in virgin or scrub jungle. I took a general water line by compass, and then worked out the areas and assessed their respective underground water potentialities, and when the final area was decided on and marked out, divined water points. These were marked, and measurements taken to ensure exact centre of pockets being tapped.

After the survey came assessment of gallonage required and obtainable with a good safety margin, allowing for drought, &c., malaria control arrangements, and then the water layouts—spacing of wells, pumphouses and latrines. Office work is not my forte, but from my rough notes reports had to be drafted legibly for typing the following day. Ere long I decided on the work to be done in strict order of its necessity:

Services—Priority.

Civil Defence—Second.

Vital War Production—Rubber Factories, &c., next.

After this, a waiting list for tea estates, hotels, &c., and civil needs.

I was thanked for not going into uniform, for as an independent party I was able to help all and sundry and, wherever possible, co-ordinate and get some co-operation over supplies and distribution for all communities. A very vexed question this, at times!

Working at the same time for Civil Government and Services, I was enabled to co-ordinate existing supplies where possible, and work in an advisory, as well as practical, capacity during

a very critical period, when work was required at maximum speed, and initiative and enthusiasm were at a premium. I went off on "reces" of anything from one to ten days, assessing, divining and drafting reports on new areas or auxiliary supplies. The work was tough going, but interesting to a degree; it entailed long car trips plus work at different areas, and I made continual notes *en route* regarding water tables, potentialities, conditions and available new sources of supply, so that eventually one had a bird's-eye view of the whole Island from the water angle. One was liable to receive a phone call request to proceed anywhere at any time.

So, clad in a cotton boiler suit and brogues and terai, with a bag containing leech-proof boots, survey maps, surveyor's tape, compass and guava twigs and a large note-book always ready packed to hand, I sallied forth wherever the need was most urgent.

I was soon broken in to "pro-formas" and serial reports, but how I hated the drafting thereof at night, but I made a strict rule to finish these daily—to write up my notes while the details of each separate item were photographically clear in my mind. In all, I divined water for over 200 camp areas alone.

My adventures would fill a sizeable tome!

And now for methods employed:—

I think we all agree that the gift of dowsing is not standardised. It must differ in force and value with the individual, in the same way that most people can learn to play an instrument provided they have some natural talent; but the real musician is born, not made, and develops his own individual style and interpretation. It is the old story of the talents. A natural ability must be developed and practised over a lifetime.

Human beings are not regimented machines, and the more sensitive the make-up of the diviner the more necessary it is to study and understand one's reactions: that extra sensory awareness, the almost microscopic memory for natural detail, a quickness to assess and differentiate are all part of this. One is learning all the time, the more one understands and does, the more there is to understand and do; one can never complacently sit back but must continue to develop and practise one's natural gift, but on constructive lines. It is very difficult to analyse and see one's self objectively.

There are roughly two schools of thought regarding dowsing: the metaphysical and the physical. I suggest another term—the *natural*, which is self-explanatory. A sensory awareness when developed and combined with a practical outlook can surely be a very useful make-up? Civilisation and education tend to stifle and muffle those gifts which lie so close to nature. But it is up to us as individuals, I am convinced, to make use of our own talents for constructive, not destructive, or, often worse still, obstructive purposes. One acquires what I term a "seventh"

sense. This, I think, comes largely with experience, allied to a quick perception and faculty to evaluate.

Thomas Edison (not so very long ago) and other pioneers in the world of scientific research and invention were held up to ridicule when they harnessed Nature's resources for the use of mankind. All these inventions are now accepted by us as everyday necessities. Is it more difficult to accept natural gifts which operate through ourselves? You will note I say "through" not "within" or "of." We are at times, perhaps, channels or conductors to link up with other life forces.

Think for one moment of wireless: We turn a knob and tune in on given wavelengths to certain stations, and yet the parallel applications in divining water, oil and minerals would generally, I suppose, be looked upon as almost supernatural.

I should like here to dissect that word "super"—i.e., extra, or more natural—nearer to Nature, perhaps. Civilisation somehow goes astray at the point where we think that scientific discoveries are man-made. They have all, without exception, a natural basis, which man has learned to apply and develop to the needs of the world.

When dowsing, I use a forked twig of guava or hazel, or whatever suitable wood is found in the country in which I may be, but over big surveys for the main part of the work I merely use my hands. I hold the twig at arm's length, wrists and elbows flat, and my fingers curled into a passage for each end of the twig. The movement of the twig is completely involuntary, and no muscles are used or developed. (It would be impossible, I think, to find less muscular wrists or forearms than my own). The twig revolves at great speed when over large volumes of live water, oil and certain minerals—sometimes spinning at such a rate that it cannot be held long, and I continue with my bare hands—the forces then from the ground upwards I can only liken to the pull of a "yoyo" on an elastic.

Looking back over years of notes, I have progressively acclled these centrifugal, cosmic, and energy-emanations radio-active and otherwise. It has become second nature to classify these when on field work, and any unusual reaction is noticeable at once. One instance only now. In 1937, in a central European country, I picked up extremely active radiations when out divining. I even then classified them as radio-active with a question mark. Only once since have I come across that particular wavelength, in less degree though of the same type, in Ceylon this time, in 1943. Mark, over this long space of time my assessing instinct classified the two, under one and the same heading. I wonder whether the elements contained in the water, oil and minerals, &c., radio-active or otherwise, emanate individual "wavelengths" that fit in to a vibrational scale with mathematical precision? Atomic energy in varying degrees?

The orderly lay-out of the laws of the universe, perfect to the last degree, is never out of place.

Man may play with, or adapt the cosmic forces, but they in their essence remain stable and unchanged.

Another point is that, when divining, I seem to be able to carry on at great speed almost indefinitely. This question of speed is, I think, enlightening in my case, for I find it impossible to work slowly, or I find myself concentrating. This, to me, explains other things that I think Dr. Soal and Mr. Dunne would classify under the heading of "dimensional visibility." Prevision—natural television—occurs perhaps automatically, given a certain set of circumstances and a certain make-up. One does not think of this as unusual. I carry on with the job in a practical manner, though virtually doing three things at once—registering visually every detail of the land from a practical standpoint: the divining part of me meanwhile is a channel linking up effortlessly with the underground potentialities; as I walk on I assess and classify these mentally—meantime, as the need arises, giving verbal directions for marking, measurements and stakings to be done *en route*, also dictating notes which are written down for my own use in drafting the day's report later. After several miles of this in a tropical climate one would expect to be exhausted, but no! Although of an energetic disposition, I do not take violent exercise for pleasure! Although not physically strong in the accepted sense of the word, I have great resistance. Weather conditions and getting soaked to the skin and dry again do not worry me, and I am often the least tired of the party when on a divining "recce." The only ill-effects I ever feel have been diagnosed as "writer's cramp," caused by drafting reports after a strenuous field-day!

I sometimes wonder if I have acquired a technique to absorb the extra energy required on occasion from those same radiations?

The twig rotates at different speeds and at different pressures for different substances and quantities. A smaller quantity of some causes greater vibrational activity than large areas of others, according to the radiational energy activity of the element in the substances concerned. Briefly, may I suggest here that Harmony is more important than Rhythm—"in tune with" rather than "in time with"—for the former embraces the latter. It is impossible for the rod (which is merely an indicator) to rotate at the actual speed of the vibrations emanated, for instance, by radio-active substances. I should imagine that these are very high indeed in the scale. But vibrational rhythm is another matter, and affords a simple explanation whereby these same wavelengths might be tabulated.

And here we come into the realm of Higher Mathematics and Music—speed and sound, light and heat on the rising scale. The recurring octave, the importance of number seven therein, number

eight in the scale double in speed but otherwise a higher version of number one, and so on; with a sensitive diviner's help these vibrations could be mechanically recorded and further links forged in the chain of knowledge of the mathematical perfection of the law of the universe.

There are two ways in which we can help at this juncture, I feel:—

1. In quick location of water, oil and minerals;
2. In assisting to tabulate the frequencies of the radiations emitted by the elements contained in these for constructive uses in many spheres. My own chief interest tends towards the fuller understanding of wave therapy in the detection and treatment of disease, and this is the research I hope to assist with.

To sum up; it appeared to me many years ago that, roughly speaking, there are two methods of dowsing:—

1. Concentrating deliberately. Most of us begin that way. I did, anyway, but soon found out that I must do exactly the opposite, *i.e.*,

2. What I term de-concentration, an instinctive natural way of becoming a channel which tunes in without effort, without conscious emotional or muscular action being involved, to those vibrational upward-rising wavelengths from below ground.

I have found myself, and have noticed in others, that the first way is de-vitalising and physically exhausting. It is almost what one could term "forcing events." The second way is, on the contrary, not tiring in any way; it is, in fact, rejuvenating, unforced and natural. I, personally, feel "at one" with the work—that I have "linked up" completely and without effort.

NOTE ON ILLUSTRATION

One of our members, Mr. L. J. Latham, lately obtained for us in Syria the accompanying photograph of a cast displayed in the National Museum, Aleppo (Rooms I-III). It depicts a detail from a series of ancient mural reliefs, the originals of which, worked in a grey volcanic stone, are now housed in the Berlin State Museum.

We have quoted in full the item's official inscription from the Syrian Museum's catalogue of exhibits. The provisional identification of the object held out by the figure may well be challenged, for it is obviously not cloth. Is it not possible that this curved tapering object, thus flexed, may represent an instrument of divination? Especially may this be so when we consider the widely suspected primitive origin of divining as a craft.

Oppenheim's excavations in Tell Halaf (Ras el Ain) in Mesopotamia reveal layers associated with one of the minor principalities of the Mitannia-Hittite kingdoms; that of the city of Guzana in Syria. M. Lauffray, the Aleppo curator, points out that an adjacent Babylonish cuneiform inscription refers to this particular group as comprising various court officials, whilst the particular one under review is depicted among several specified as "mining officers" (!). In view of the fact that this remote object may well transpire to be evidence of enormous historic importance to the craft, a press of the original inscription is being sought through German sources, together with a translation of the text for filing with the archives of the Society.



143, Prêtre au Bandeau. Meulage d'une pierre blanche colorée rouge (0.65 x 0.45).

Le personnage, vraisemblablement un prêtre, vêtu d'une longue Tunique serrée à la taille par une large ceinture et se terminant en granges à sa partie inférieure, la tête ornée d'un bandeau, tient de ses deux mains un autre bandeau (?) qu'il présente vers la gauche.

Feuilles Baron Max Von Oppenheim 1911 à Tell Halaf, Palais du roi Capara. Art Syrien provincial ayant subi de fortes influences étrangères (XIII-XII Siècle av. J.C. ?).

MY EXPERIENCES WITH WATER DIVINERS

Address given to the British Society of Dowsters by W. G. Lines, R.P., M.I.P., M.I.B.E., B.S.D., on January 9th, 1946

I thank you for giving me this opportunity of relating my experience with water diviners.

Before proceeding, I should like to mention that I do not propose to mention names of water diviners, as my criticism may embarrass someone.

My criticism is intended to be constructive, and although dowsing is one of the oldest professions there is much to be learnt, and the best way to deal with the matter is to bring together the diviner and engineer, being the theorist and the practical person, respectively.

To recount my experience means to give a great part of my life story. My father was a well-sinker, artesian well-borer and general water-supply engineer, and he started the business in 1890. Before this time, he managed the business for his uncle, who did a good well-sinking business in Birmingham for many years. In my great-uncle's day Birmingham relied mainly on supplies of water from wells, even in the centre of the city.

I was therefore born in the water-supply business, and took keen interest in same at a very early age, making my first trip down a well, in my father's arms, at the age of two years. From that time onwards I have had every opportunity of studying anything appertaining to water from underground sources, but having a father who was definitely prejudiced against dowsters, it was quite natural for me to be highly amused at what might be called the antics of the dowsters in about 1900.

When I look back over the past years I realise the many difficulties the old diviner had to contend with. The bulk of the present water engineers to-day are far from interested in water-divining, but in those early days they were generally thought to be on the verge of madness, and it appeared to be the well-sinker's delight to prove that their findings were completely wrong.

My first experience with a water diviner was when I was on holiday from school and my father had to meet an old diviner on an estate where water was required to supply a large house which it was intended to build, and various existing farms. I remember the diviner arrived with a large Gladstone bag in which he carried about eight to ten forked sticks about 5-8th of an inch thick. He opened the bag, and carefully selected one of the heftiest of the forked sticks. He stated he was very fond of this particular one, because it never let him down. He asked the owner of the estate where he proposed to build the house, and then proceeded to walk around a very large field. After walking for some little distance his stick began to turn,

and he commenced walking round in a circle, eventually narrowing the circle until he stated that there was a spring in the centre of a small circle about one yard in width.

That site was pegged, and he started on a further quest, repeating the performance in five spots in about 30 acres. My father received instructions to sink a well at each of the points marked if necessary, and he was assured that an ample supply of water would be found at all points selected, if a 30-40ft. well was sunk in each case. My father was not impressed, and he ridiculed the idea, but the wells were all sunk to 40ft., and the only water which was found was a small quantity of surface seepage.

I am afraid at this early age I had a very bad impression of water diviners generally.

My father had been engaged on well-sinking mainly in Warwickshire and Worcestershire for many years, and he knew the strata well, and the general water levels were equally well known to him, therefore it was only rarely that water diviners were called in in this area. They were usually employed in cases where a supply from the general water table did not materialise.

It was therefore not until 1921, which was a drought year, that I became really interested in dowsing. Being a junior partner in the firm, it was my duty to meet customers and assist them in the selection of sites for wells. In July, 1921, I was asked to visit a large country house, in South Warwickshire, which kept at least 20 hunters in the stables and required a large supply of water. When I arrived on the site, I was introduced to a huge man who professed to be a dowser. The house was situated on the edge of a large quarry from which stone and clay were taken for the manufacture of cement. As the quarry was 125ft. in depth and quite dry, except for small pools of rain water, I was amazed when the dowser commenced tracing a stream which I thought would empty itself in the quarry, but before reaching the quarry he turned with a sharp right-hand bend and went alongside the quarry. He stated that water would be found at a depth of 75ft. below surface, and pegged out the spot for the well. For his dowsing rod he used a piece of copper wire about 3-8th of an inch thick, forming a letter U in an otherwise straight rod. He assured everyone present there was a very strong spring running under this spot, and judging by the way it affected him, I was inclined to agree that his statement was correct. The wire revolved in his hands very quickly, and when he did get off the water line the wire was badly buckled, and he sank to the floor in a state of collapse. I was rather frightened at this exhibition, and was very pleased to note that he used a hazel stick during the rest of the morning, which broke in two every time he crossed the stream. My firm received instructions to sink a shaft well at this point, and at a depth of 75ft. below surface we tapped a very strong spring, which yields an ample supply

of water to the present day. The water diviner lived very near to the site of the well, and whilst sinking operations were in progress he visited the well daily.

On the day the water was found he persuaded me to try his rod, and to my surprise I did get some movement, but it was very slight. I was, however, convinced that water divining was useful, as by this means a spring had been located in what was thought to be a waterless district, and, what was more, the spring was running at 75ft. below surface, whilst the quarry was dry at a 50ft. lower level.

The drought continued, and the water diviner became famous in this district. We sank five wells in succession, and all were successful, but the sixth was a complete failure. He located a spot in a valley, and assured us that we should find an ample supply of water at a depth of 30-35ft. We sank to a depth of 120ft. without result, and after putting down a boring for a further 130ft. found a supply of saline water. We sank many wells, and put down numerous boreholes at points selected by this diviner, and 90 per cent. of them were successful; but I noticed that the failures were always in the Lias Clay and Limestone formation. His depthing was hopeless, but he traced the streams and generally left it to me to suggest the depth. This diviner was not a wealthy man, and he was tempted to use his powers far more often than he should have done, considering that it took a great deal out of him every time he used his rod.

In 1988 he selected a site for a bore, and we had instructions to proceed, but cattle knocked the peg over, and the proprietor asked him to return at the week-end and re-peg the spot. He had carried out three separate divinings during the week, and he was very tired when he arrived on the site at four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon.

After selecting the spot again, he returned home and died within an hour of carrying out the last dowsing feat. This man was the strongest natural dowser I have ever seen, and if he could have been handled carefully in conjunction with a more scientific man he might have been able to unravel much that is still a mystery.

Very little rain fell in 1921, and as there was a great demand for water in the autumn, dowsers appeared on every site, each saying that they were the only ones who had never failed to locate springs, but generally, when their claims were tested, they were failures.

At this time, a certain brewery company which owned many country hotels and inns, started a campaign to give their houses a good water supply. They approached a diviner who was well known, and made a bargain with him that they would pay him five guineas for every supply he located, half of the fee when he did his dowsing and the balance when he located the spring.

We put down about 20-25 wells and bores, finding water in each case, but always about two or three times the depth suggested by the dowser. The last site that this dowser selected for the brewery company was on the side of a steep hill, and he was very definite in his statement that water would be found at a depth of 25ft. below surface. We sank a well 25ft. in depth, and found no water, continued sinking until 75ft. in depth, still no water, then we bored to a depth of 250ft., still no water. I visited the well and asked the customer to cease work, as I was quite satisfied that water would not be available at this site, and he agreed the job should stop. The work ceased on Friday night, and it was quite dry when the men left the ground. You can imagine how surprised I was when told that there was 8ft. of water in the well, besides a full borehole, on the Monday morning. My customer, who had great faith in the diviner, told me to install a pump at once, but I was not satisfied that that statement was correct. I visited the well, and true enough there was nearly 8ft of water in the same, but, being suspicious, I lowered a bucket down the well and drew some out. One look at the water in the bucket convinced me that my suspicions were correct, and after visiting the soft water tanks and water butts around the house I found out where the water came from, as they were all empty and the water was rather green.

Needless to say, that finished his business with the aforementioned firm, but he did turn up regularly for the other customer, and he came to be more of a menace than a help, as he usually depthed every water supply at 40-45ft. and on no occasion was he correct.

As my firm carry out the bulk of the well boring and sinking in the Midlands, I kept meeting new diviners and I soon met another one who professed to be always correct. He located many springs, and we sank or bored wells on his findings, and whilst his depthing was hopeless his location was usually good, and out of approximately 80 sites we did not have a failure. On one occasion he was called in to advise a customer what to do with a dry well, and he stated that although the well was 60ft. in depth and had been sunk about 50 years before that date the spring had been missed, and it would be advisable to sink, a 45ft. well 15ft. away.

By this time I had practised divining quite a lot. I tried my powers and obtained what appeared to me to be a very strong reaction. There appeared to be no definite stream, but there did appear to be several points where something was happening which made the twig work with real strength. Our customer was anxious to prove the dowser's theory, therefore he instructed us to sink a well at the point indicated. I, however, persuaded him to let us drive a heading from the side of the existing well until we reached the point indicated, as this would be the cheapest

method of proving whether the dowser was right or wrong. When the heading was completed no water was found, so we proceeded to deepen the well and at a depth of 80ft below surface, 20ft. below the bottom of the existing well, we broke through a thin layer of soft marl, uncovered some coarse sandstone, and in less than 15 minutes the water had risen 20ft. in the well. Although this is over 20 years ago, the supply from this well has always been maintained at the same strength.

During the years between 1924 and 1934 my firm carried out a large programme of well sinking for housing sites and well borings for industrial purposes, and the dowsters in the Midlands appeared to do a very small amount of business, but during the droughts of 1933, 1934 and 1935 they became very popular. After the drought season was over I could count eight really good dowsters in the Midlands, and although many people state otherwise, I say these men did a good job. It was usual to call in a dowster when there had been a failure, or when a difficult stratum was encountered; consequently the bulk of them started with a disadvantage.

In 1935 I met for the first time a dowster who has probably done more dowsing than anyone else in the country. I admit I was now quite interested myself, but he did impress me very much at the first meeting. On the advice of a country diviner, we bored to a depth of 300ft. without finding water, with the exception of a small trickle at 40ft. below ground level. Our customer was very worried, because he had been promised a supply of 500 gallons per hour at a depth of 80ft. Our well-boring plant was still over the bore when the new diviner arrived on the site. He immediately walked to the bore, examined the spot, said there was only a trickle of water running into the bore, depthed same accurately but very quickly and passed on to the other side of the estate, where he stated there was an ample supply of water at a depth of 200ft. below surface. We bored to a depth of 300ft., and whilst we did not obtain the promised ample supply, we did find a spring which yielded 350 gallons per hour continuously, and in this stratum, Heavy Keuper Marl, I thought it was a splendid result. After that time I met him regularly, and I found that the results given were within inches of being correct, even in depthing of 200-300ft. After a long run of successes, he had an extraordinary failure in the Lias Clay and Limestone formation. Another dowster marked the spot, and assured our customer that water would be found at a depth of 25ft. below surface, and when we reached 50ft. and found not a spot of water, the aforementioned was called in, and he stated that an ample supply would be found at a depth of 84ft. only a few feet away from the newly sunk well. Our customer was in a serious position, and did not like to start a new well nearby when the first had been such a failure.

A guarantee was therefore asked for, but at first neither dowser would give one. Eventually, the original dowser offered to pay for all the depth below 50ft. if water was not found at his selected spot. After boring for a further 187ft. we struck a bed of limestone, and the water came up into the bore and filled the well within 50ft. of the surface in 30 minutes. This bore has given an ample supply of water for ten years, and, in my opinion, both dowsers located the same stream, which is one of a few in one of the worst districts in the Midlands. Without the help of the dowser this house might have been getting all their supply from a rain-water cistern only.

Since that time I have noticed that whenever dowsers have depthed wrongly it has always been in a district where there are heavy beds of Lias Clay, and before dowsing can be called a science this difficulty must be overcome. I have never yet found a good dowser far out in his depthing in Keuper Marl, Sandstone or Limestone formation.

The dowser who impressed me is getting old, and he cannot do the large amount of walking he used to do; therefore, when asked to survey a particular site he usually sits in the back of the car and is driven round the farm, estate or house, keeping to the roads nearest to the place where water is required. He has all streams marked, and then traces the best, pegging it where it runs nearest to the point required to be watered. He uses a square whalebone rod for the first detection, a heavy forked stick, usually hazel, for tracing the stream, places a metal rod in the centre of the stream, and walks at right angles to the stream with a whalebone rod for depthing. He has helped the police on many occasions by finding lost people, generally by pointing out where they are in the river or quarry.

I next think of another good dowser, who is now dead, but who gave some valuable information, although he failed to depth correctly when in Lias Clay formation and on one occasion he was 150ft. out in Keuper Marl formation, saying an ample supply would be found at a depth of 40ft. when it was actually 190ft. before it was tapped. He always used a very heavy hazel forked rod, and gauged the depth and strength of the flow in a way I have never seen anyone else attempt. The strength of the flow was measured by fitting a spring balance in a cord which he attached to the point of his rod at one end, and the loop at the other end went round his foot. He then gauged the strength of the stream by standing over it and reading where the indicator moved on the dial. Although I watched the procedure many times, I could never understand how he arrived at the result. To depth a stream he had various holds, and each one varied 40ft.; therefore, if it was on his fifth grip, the water was 200ft. below surface. Incidentally, he was more often right than wrong.

During 1934, whilst putting down a boring in the bottom of

a clay hole at a brickyard, I contacted another diviner who had been practising for a long while within 25 miles of my works, and although we had put down wells and bores at points indicated by him, we had never met. Since that time, we have carried out at least 150 wells and bores sited by him, and we have never had a complete failure when he selected the spot, although about four wells did not reach the expected quantity. He is the least spectacular of all my dowser friends, but in his own county he has located the bulk of the springs on the many farms with which he is surrounded. On one occasion, when a large quantity of water was required at a large country mansion which was required to house a Ministry during the war, although the Geological Survey Department advised us not to look for any water at a lesser depth than 600ft., at the point selected we obtained 7,500 g.p.h. on a test at a depth of 200ft. below surface, and there was evidently considerably more available, but our pump was not large enough to raise it, and the test quantity exceeded the requirement by 50 per cent. He usually works with a whalebone rod; he has collected a large quantity of samples of strata, has studied the local geology, and his great experience of the underground strata does help him considerably when depthing.

A few years ago I met a dowser who has an entirely different technique to anyone else I have seen. Unfortunately, he is quite blind and at present confined to his bed, a very sick man, and although he is still a member of the Society, owing to the condition of his foot he will be unable to carry out any practical work. I have never seen anyone else use the type of rod he favours. It is a steel rod 1-8th of an inch thick, about 2ft. in length, with a small "V" in the centre about 1in. deep. This rod is magnetized at one end, and he assures me that it is dangerous in the hands of the sensitive user who takes risks. He claims that this type of rod is the best with which to find a spring quickly, and when he was in good health, with the exception of blindness, he did locate some very good underground streams. One spring supplies 240,000 gallons of pure water each day from a depth of 300ft. in a district where salt water had always been tapped at any depth over 200ft. below surface. This type of rod is particularly good for attaching samples in cartridges, and consequently is valuable where there are likely to be minerals underground. Unfortunately, his affliction has prevented him from developing what may be great powers, as on many occasions he appears to see further than most people. In his own garden he has three distinct spring beds within a few feet of one another, and he assures me that each one is a different type of water. One of our leading members has inspected this strange occurrence, and I think he agrees with me that if there are three different types of water they are at different levels underground, and probably there are vertical cracks in the earth at these points. When sufficient

labour is available I do hope to put down some bores on this land and unravel what is at present somewhat of a mystery, if my friend's findings are correct. I think some of the acknowledged experts of the Society should experiment with this type of rod, because it does appear to be an exceptionally good medium, be really sensitive, and responds quickly to the practised user.

I recently met a lady diviner, who was employed by a large firm to locate water on their property. There was an existing well, dug in coal measures to a depth of 60ft., but it was quite dry. Using a piece of galvanised iron wire about 1-8th of an inch thick, formed in a "V" shape with the end twisted, she began to trace a spring in the front of the property, and finally selected a spot within a yard of the existing well. As this was a dry well 60ft. deep, I asked her to depth the spring she had located, and to my surprise she said 45ft. below surface. Naturally, I could not agree with this depthing, and on trying around myself I could not feel anything worth noting. I asked her if she would try elsewhere, and she immediately went to the rear of the property, where she picked up a really good spring.

To satisfy myself, after what appeared to be a bad start, I tried this spring, and definitely agreed it was a good one. We both depthed same, and agreed that water would be found between 100 and 110 feet. below surface. As a matter of fact, water was first struck at 97ft. below surface, and the water-bearing strata continued until a depth of 200ft. was reached. On test, we found that we had a supply of 750 g.p.h., with a depression in the level of 60ft. to 120ft. Considerably more water could have been pumped from this bore if a larger pump had been fitted. I have never seen anyone use a rod like this good lady; it did not revolve, and I still do not understand how she found water, and the depthing was carried out in the same manner. Before commencing, we were both advised that water was available at a depth of 200ft. below surface in a coal pit about half-a-mile away, and as the pit and the site for the well were level, if she had guessed she would have probably said 200ft. Unfortunately, I have only met this good lady once, and as the result was so good in such a doubtful district I am looking forward to meeting her again, when, I can assure you, I shall watch very carefully.

During the last few years I have carried out boring on the advice of one of the leading members of the B.S.D., and for a considerable period I was perfectly satisfied that dowsing was the solution to all water difficulties. Our first meeting was at a site in the Keuper Marl district, and there is very little water underground around here except at a greater depth. The dowser selected a spot, told me I should find water at the rate of 100 g.p.h. at a depth of 150ft., and on testing the bore the gallons per hour were exactly right and the depth within six inches. Several more were carried out, and in each case depths and

quantities were correct; then came a real trial. Water in a considerable quantity was required on a hill 900ft. above sea level, and when the Geological Survey Department were asked for an opinion they told the owner they could not recommend him to bore on this site as they considered no water would be found. To make matters worse, a borehole had been put down on the site to a depth of 300ft. and no water was found. The dowser spent several days surveying the district, and finally gave a written statement to the owner, in which he said water would be found at 90ft. below surface, 135ft. and 230ft. We put down a boring and at 90ft. struck a strong spring, but it only stood 2ft. in depth in the bore. As this was useless, we proceeded with the boring and lost the water altogether, but, true to promise, we found the water again at 135ft., but again it stood only 2ft. in the bore. We therefore recommenced boring and lost the second spring of water, but at 230ft. we again struck a spring, into which we bored for a further 27ft. As we passed out of the Limestone formation at 257ft. below surface, it was decided to stop boring and test. The first pump was a small one yielding 300 g.p.h., and in three days' and three nights' continuous pumping the flow did not fail. It was therefore decided to fit a larger pump, which raised water at 1,000 g.p.h., and although this was worked continuously for fourteen days and fourteen nights the stream flowed as free as ever. This supply waters a large estate, and although it has been in use over 18 months it has not given a moment's trouble, and is an absolute boon to the owner, who was desperate. I should also like to mention that the various strata and the depth at which they would be found were accurately foretold.

The dowsing was carried out with the aid of the whalebone rods and checked by various mechanical devices, and at that date I would have said that a failure was impossible and dowsing was 100 per cent. certain.

Immediately afterwards we moved to another bore in a somewhat similar position. Here was a 400ft. bore perfectly dry, but our dowser carefully selected a site at which we bored and, as promised, at 100ft. below surface an ample supply of water was obtained. This bore was put down within 50 yards of the existing one at the same height above sea level, and it is functioning perfectly after 12 months' use. On completion of this bore our drill moved to another one, less than a mile away, but this was not so successful, as we only obtained 45 g.p.h. at a depth of 300ft., whilst we were promised 100 g.p.h. at 240ft. In this case a great depth of blue clay and soft shale was encountered, and I am of opinion that the supply of water would have been available at a much greater depth, but the clay formation defeated the dowser's depthing. Back in my own county, we did a considerable amount of boring on the advice of the same dowser, still obtaining excellent results and accurate depthing, until we failed to find

water in a 250ft. bore at a spot sited by another eminent dowser. Our very successful dowser was asked to visit the site and give a report and recommendation. He inspected the position where we had bored to a depth of 250ft., tried the ground around the bore, and stated we had missed the stream by 15ft., that it was running nearly at right angles to the one selected by the previous diviner, and that we should find a supply at a depth of 175ft. below surface. As the stream passed so near to the bore just completed, we agreed to fire a charge of dynamite at a depth of 175ft., hoping to draw the water from the stream into the bore. Although 100lb. of dynamite was used, no water came into the bore. It was then decided to bore on the new line of water, but at a depth of 250ft. only 45 g.p.h. was available. A similar charge of dynamite was fired in this bore without helping matters. The search was then abandoned, but I am confident that a very large supply of water was available at a depth of 400ft., and I do hope to prove this at a later date. The dowser is very anxious to see what can be found at a greater depth, and I am certain that once again the Lias Clay has defeated the depthing. After this apparent failure, he was called to another site which had a very bad reputation, as a local diviner had selected a spot and sunk a well to a depth of 50ft. without any result.

This was another real test, as once again the Geological Survey Department gave no real hope of finding water except at a depth of 400-500ft. Our friend surveyed the site carefully, and eventually decided on a position where he expected to find water at the rate of 300 g.p.h. at a depth of 90-100ft. As a matter of fact, we found 540 g.p.h. at a depth of 100ft., and this bore is thereby giving an ample supply of water in a difficult district in which to find water. This was a hard sandstone district, and it will be noted that it was depthed accurately, also the gallons per hour were definitely secured. The same dowser then located three springs in a triangle less than a mile apart and depthed them all at 80ft.; the first was a great success and a plentiful supply of water was found and maintained; the second was apparently successful, but after being in operation for a few weeks it failed altogether; and the third one did not yield any water. We have put down another bore in the adjoining field to the third one, and have obtained a really adequate supply here. In my opinion, the sandy stratum was full of water and the real stream was therefore missed. The real stream was found in a drought period, which is definitely the best time for dowsers to trace streams.

On a large estate something which I would have said is impossible has happened. We expected to find a supply of water at the rate of 5,000 g.p.h. at a depth of 130ft. A little drop was found at a depth of 80ft., but this vanished before we reached 85ft. below surface. Tests were again made, and it was decided to

proceeded to 174ft., but no water was found at this depth. We then proceeded to 270ft., which appeared to be the depth at which water would be found, but as none was available at this depth, a charge of dynamite was exploded at the pre-determined level. This brought no success, and the bore has had to be abandoned. At a point two miles away where there is an outcrop of this strata, many springs emerge from the Limestone, and at least 2,000 g.p.h. are running to waste in one field alone. At present there appears to be no solution to this difficult position, where all known methods of depthing have been used without success.

During last autumn I was asked to call at a hotel and farm, in Wales, which had a small trickle of polluted water running out of the hillside, for a general supply, and all drinking water had to be carted from a distance. When I arrived on the site I found a small collection of people and the local diviner. He immediately informed me that he had located a spring at the rear of the hotel, but when I was shown the site I explained it was quite inaccessible for a boring plant, and as he expected to find water at a depth of 15ft. below surface and the farm yard was nearby, I asked him to point out another spot in clean ground. The hotel and farm are situated on level ground at the side of a main road, and there is a small river running alongside the road on the opposite side of the road from the hotel. At the rear of the hotel is a very steep hill, which rises about 60ft. in less than 20 yards, and the water diviner led us to a point immediately above the hotel where he said ample water would be found at a depth of 40ft. I tried this spring, and it appeared to be quite strong, but before anything else could be done, he asked the company to go further up the mountain side, where he stated there was a much stronger spring at a lesser depth. We walked a further 150 yards, rising probably another 50ft. There I found a large stake driven in the ground, and I agreed that two springs met together but left in a single track.

Although we were now 110ft. above the roadway, the diviner assured me that an ample supply of water would be found at 21ft. below surface, and, with the aid of a horseshoe magnet and a Rabone steel rule, he proceeded to show me how he arrived at the depth. He then asked me to depth the stream, but I could not agree with his calculation, and told him I was of opinion that water would not be found at a lesser depth than 35ft. I received instructions to put down a bore at the selected point, and at a depth of 21ft. exactly we found water, but at a depth of 26ft. water overflowed the bore whilst drilling was in progress. On test, we drew out water at the rate of 7,500 gallons per hour without depressing the level more than 19ft., and immediately the pumping ceased the water rose to ground level again.

Our customer was very pleased with the result, and asked us

to put down another bore where the diviner had stated water would be found at 40ft. below surface. Again we found a large supply of water at the depth of 40ft. but in this case it did not rise to ground level. We were, however, able to withdraw water at the rate of 1,750 g.p.h., with a depression of 35ft. In the deeper bore there was considerably less rock, but in the shallow bore 20ft. of clay and 6ft. of shaly limestone. The cracks in the limestone were nearly vertical, and the water seemed to pass through same very fast. We have orders for several more bores in this district, and I shall be particularly interested to see the results, because it is far from general water-bearing stratum, and unless a real stream is found there would be no supply. One of our local W.A.E.C.s has an employee who has a splendid gift for water divining, and as he is employed on the Land Drainage Department, he is used considerably by the Land Drainage Officer. He is very quick locating springs, very definite in his statements, and whenever we have bored after his dowsing we have always been successful. At depthing he is rather an amateur, but with the considerable amount of practice he is getting lately I expect he will soon become proficient in this branch also.

I could relate many more experiences, but I think I have given you a general idea of my association with members and non-members of the Society, and I do not wish to weary you with too much detail. Before closing, I should like to refer to the Mansfield Water Finder, which has a great reputation throughout the world for water finding, and with which the proprietors undertake to bore on the principle—no water supply, no pay. I have been present on three occasions during the last 20 years when this apparatus has been used, but in each a deep bore had already been put down and proved a failure. In two cases the machine located a limited water supply on the adjoining land, but found none on the land belonging to our customer. On the third one there was not the slightest movement of the needle, and we were assured that no water was available. I have never seen a good exhibition of this machine, so I cannot guarantee that all their claims of ample water supplies are correct.

In conclusion, I would like to say that water divining is a great art. There is still a great deal of thought as well as practice necessary before results are 100 per cent. perfect, and, in my opinion, faulty depthing, through reasons unknown, is responsible for the greater percentage of failures.

THE TATWAS

BY D. O. KING

In the June, 1945, number of *Radio-Perception*, Lord Dowding finds that a balanced paper cylinder will not rotate under a glass clock-case. Perhaps this is due to using white instead of coloured paper (refer below). Also his Z current, which, he says, flows from South to North (in the Northern hemisphere), may correspond to the so-called Tejas tatwa of Yoga. The complete set of tatwa currents, their direction, names and colours, are :—

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|
| (1). NW-SE, NE-SW, | Akash | Black | Void |
| &c. | | | |
| (2). North-South | Vayu | Blue-Green | Intellect |
| (3). South-North | Tejas | Red | Physical health |
| (4). East-West | Prithvi | Yellow | Religious devotion |
| (5). West-East | Apas | White | Intuition, ecstasy |

All the tatwas are thought to work concurrently, but each dominates in turn for approximately 24 minutes, commencing at sunrise at the place of observation : Total 5 tatwa x 24 minutes = 2 hours. The two-hour cycle repeats until sunrise next day (refer to diagram), so that the tatwa reigning at any time on any longitude can be calculated. But the ruling tatwa may be modified by the others. For instance, the yellow Prithvi current, flowing from East to West, may do so in its pure yellow colour for five to ten minutes only, and during the rest of its 24-minute period it may be preceded and followed by a green or orange, due to contamination by the blue-green (Vayu) current and red (Tejas), both of which, as stated above, being also present in their pure form. The inclusion of black and white recalls the Mager rosette.

So much for theory, but although experiments carried out last summer and autumn by means other than with paper cylinders shewed it to be approximately true, the theory does not appear to hold so good in winter. Whether this is because dowsing conditions have been particularly bad during the last two winter months, or that the tatwa currents are usually not strong enough in winter to turn cylinders, it will not be possible to say until two years' observations have been completed. But the fact remains that they have been very erratic (astrologers might have an opinion on this) since commencement of the trials reported below, in that the blue-green current, for instance, will not move its corresponding coloured cylinder at all during some of those 24-minute periods when it certainly should do so. This applies particularly to the period between mid-day and about 2 hours before sunset. However, this may be because the correct shade of blue-green has not yet been found which can be depended upon to work at all times and especially during its corresponding periods. The ideal would be to find a sufficiently sensitive suspen-

sion for those coloured cylinders (is this the best shape to use ?) as will give simultaneous and continuous gyrations over the whole 24 hours. If these could be found—at least 398 colours of the Maunsell chart have to be tried—it might support the contention of Yoga that colour vibrations influence human life and that their intentional attraction and absorption by the individual, when facing the correct directions, will lead to more perfect physical, mental and spiritual health; the blue-green rays increasing the intellect, red giving physical health, yellow leading to religious devotion and white to intuition and ecstasy. Clearly, therefore, as pointed out on page 67, Vol. VI, 45, the existence of these vibrations must be taken into consideration by those dowisers who work with coloured rods, pendulums and ribbons, and, moreover, because of their effect on the human body, may throw some doubt on the idea that it is at its greatest activity at all times when facing West. For instance, if a medical diagnosis were carried out with a pendulum during a red period the patient's body would be in its position of greatest activity when facing South rather than West, although in a mental case it might be better to face West or North (refer to the directional effects in table above).

Therefore, if paper cylinders of the 398 colours of the Maunsell notation chart (186 of these have been tried so far) are placed under round glass jars such as are used in sweet shops, it may be found that the balsa cross-arm of some cylinders will deviate slightly and intermittently, or a cylinder will gyrate for some minutes at odd intervals during day and night. A steady clockwise rotation at the rate of 1 per minute for nearly two hours, beginning at sunrise, has been obtained with a yellow cylinder, but a deviation of less than 45° is the more usual. It is remarkable, also, how cylinders of some shade of red, orange and yellow, will revolve long after sunset. Is there not some connection between this and the "afterglow" reported by mountain climbers? One one occasion, two red cylinders of near shade revolved clockwise, simultaneously, for five hours from just after sunset until midnight. At 23 hours they were joined by a yellow ochre (counter-clockwise), and all three were still working at "lights out." During this time not one of the thirty others under test moved in the slightest. No movement of white cylinders have been noted up to the present, but a few deviations have occurred with two shades of black and one of grey.

The jars (33 are in simultaneous use) are inverted and counter-sunk into wood and the spare space well caulked with flannel. Tubes, not bottles, are used as supports, and the jars are kept clear of draughts, in an even-temperated room and out of direct sun rays. It is notable how a sudden fall in the temperature or a slight tap on the table will cause rotation of those cylinders which are inclined to be active, although the jars are

of very thick glass. For this reason it may not be possible to absolutely prove that the movements are not due to temperature changes or draughts, especially on a lecture platform. Also it is well to abstain from hovering over the jars, because human radiations pass easily through glass, as pointed out in Vol. VI, 47, page 157, and they may interfere with experiments.

Finally, here is an analysis of one lunar month's trial carried out between August 1 and 30 (refer to diagram). Readings were taken at the end of each 24-minute periods (one or more movements during this time being counted as one), commencing at sunrise and terminating 16 hours later, or say at 23 hours, sun time. Total periodical readings are 8 cycles $\times 5 = 40 \times 30$ days = 1,200 and giving 1,420 movements, either a rotation or a deviation. Amongst the 186 cylinders tried, 56 gave rotations of from a few minutes to a maximum of five hours. The currents are very erratic. For instance, 20 yellow cylinders of varying shades of ochre and chrome gave 93 movements during one day, of which 48 were gyrations, and yet three days later (during the last quarter of the moon), one very small deviation only was noticed. The trial has not been of sufficiently long duration to justify any statement as to whether the currents are affected by the weather or if it can be forecasted, but the diagram shows how activity falls off after mid-day. In fact, it is seldom that any gyrations will occur after about 10.30 hours, but there is, however, a rise in activity after sunset, which, incidentally, proves that colour waves, or rather their harmonics, do actuate at night. During the whole period of 30 days, 38 movements between 23 hours and sunrise were registered, but most of them came in with the dawn wind. In fact, just before and after sunrise appears to be a very active time. The same cylinders rotate clockwise and anti-clockwise inconsistently. It would be interesting also to know why they rotate at all, because on several occasions a to-and-fro vibration (half rotation) has been noticed. A cylinder of any colour will work during the white and black periods, and the activity of a black cylinder is not restricted to the black periods. It has also been noticed that those cylinders which happen to be placed near a wall—no matter its orientation—are apparently less active than those which are at the front of the table. The colours which have gyrated are :—

Red.—Medium to flesh tint.

Orange.—Deep shades.

Yellow.—Almost any shade is active.

Yellow Green.—Foliage green of the Velox water-colour stamps, several shades from light to dark. An active colour.

Green.—Light and dark shades.

Green-Green Blue.—One light shade.

Blue-Green.—Light and very dark shades.

Blue-Blue-Green.—Light and very dark shades.

Blue.—Dark shades.

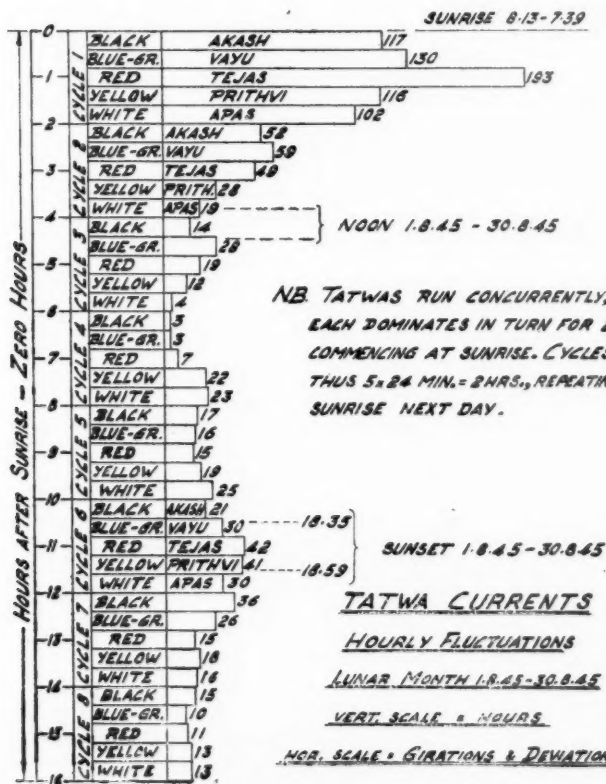
Blue-Violet.—Light shades.

Violet.—Dark shades.

Violet-Red.—Dark shade.

Coloured papers of all tints can be quickly prepared by dipping them in a bath of aniline dye for varying periods. The Velox colour stamps can be utilised in the same way.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, it has been found that cylinders work equally accurately under cellophane as under glass, provided that the frame is countersunk into the wood support. So that it has been possible to keep 210 cylinders under simultaneous observation, and of these, 85 rotators have been put aside for further experiment.



NOTE ON MR. D. O. KING'S PAPER: "THE TATWAS"

(By J. Cecil Maby, for B.S.D. Investigation Committee)

Mr. King's paper indicates an extraordinary amount of patient observation, judging by the number of rotating paper cylinders of different colours that he has made and, he tells us, kept under prolonged and detailed observation. And I think that it is all to the good that someone should have investigated the question of *colour* in relation to the behaviour of these simple radiometers.

A private letter, just received by me from Mr. King, in which he has amplified certain points in the present paper, not only indicates that he is now alive to the possible effect of nearby objects, underground water, &c., on the cylinder movements, but also that the *colour* question is deserving of very careful scientific consideration. I hope, therefore, to repeat some of these colour tests, in the light of the data already collected by Mr. King as well as by Lord Dowding, A. H. Reeves and myself; and an announcement of the results—whether confirmatory or otherwise—will be made, later, in the *B.S.D. Journal*. And it is, perhaps, worth recording here that Mr. King believes he has found (a) differential activity between differently coloured cylinders in relation to certain weather changes, and (b) apparent syntony between the colour of one (yellow) cylinder and the wall colouration of the room, in terms of increased activity. He also stresses the importance of exact *shades* of colour.

Personally, I hope that Mr. King is right in his interpretation of the movements of the coloured cylinders, since such experiments, if successful and conclusive, should throw a lot of light not only on the problem of coloured samples in dowsing, but also on the radiological theory of the action of the new radio-electrometer. And, if we can manage to obtain selective responses to different sources of radiation, according to the colour of the moving element, apart from any question of relative intensity of the field, then we shall really be getting somewhere. So that the clue should be immediately followed up. Meanwhile, Mr. King is to be congratulated on his initiative and intuition in this respect.

The pivot of Mr. King's paper appears to be the *colour* effect, and he believes that certain coloured paper cylinders may be more responsive to the "Z current" (Dowding), "D field" (Maby) or the so-called *Tejas tatwa* of oriental speculators. It is also interesting to see that Yogi philosophers had, long since, realised (on what observational and scientific basis we are not told) that differential effects of some sort could be obtained, in this connection, in different magnetic orientations.

As I pointed out in my previous paper*, the radiation from the

* *B.S.D.J.*, VI, 49. Mr. King had not seen this *Journal* when he wrote his article.

human body, from an electric lamp, coil or oscillator, does, in fact, appear to be differently polarised along and across the lines of force of a strong magnetic field (as also can be shown for ordinary dowsing rays). But there is, I believe, nothing to show that these are separate fields or currents, or that they can fairly be related to different colour symbols, &c. And I think that, in physical science, at least, the occidental approach to Nature is both more objective and more realistic (and, hence, dependable and sensible) than the more mystical and polytheistic oriental one. Western achievements in physical and mechanical science have proved this; and it would, surely, be a pity to confuse and mystify ourselves at this stage by entanglement with a lot of highly speculative ideas and symbols, written, moreover, in a foreign tongue.

As for the "tatwa currents" being less strong in winter and, for example, usually weak and confused between about mid-day and sunset; I quite agree, from my own prolonged observations on both ordinary dowsing fields and the behaviour of these radiometers. Lord Dowding has, I understand, also recorded very weak fields during the past year; and my records show consistent inter-relationship between these responses and the immediate weather state. Fields are usually strong when the weather is fine and settled, but weak and unsteady when the weather is very cloudy or when stormy weather is brewing; suggesting either (a) screening-off of certain energising rays coming down from outer space, or (b) some sort of electrical braking and "damping" action by cloud masses—especially electrically charged clouds. And, without going into detailed reasons here, I may say that the latter alternative appears to be the most probable, since constant *artificial* sources of "electronic" radiation will cause all degrees of response (whereas one would expect the response to be constant in the case of a steady source of energy), according to the weather. So, too, in the case of the rays from the human body and its emotional disturbances, that so markedly affect these detectors under appropriate conditions. For though certain variations on the physiological side can, of course, be related to variable emotions, fatigue, &c., yet it is very clear that some over-riding source of geophysical interference and control is also at work, making these detectors more or less sensitive at any given time and place.

Mr. King comments on the need for greater sensitivity, and has noticed that a nearby wall, for instance, will exercise a "damping" effect; while Lord Dowding noted the severe damping caused by any sort of complete cover, such as a clock-glass. Well, these are (see my paper, *loc cit.*) perfectly real physical effects. As I hinted previously, there are certain critical dimensions for the component parts of these instruments; and walls, people or other small or large solid objects at certain critical distances

will either increase, decrease; invert or completely damp down the normal responses; six centimetres and multiples of same, and approximately 5ft. and multiples of same being important for small and large objects respectively. And these distances and many other facts are already known to us from work done at this laboratory with the assistance of Messrs. Franklin, Trinder, Reeves and others since 1939.

Generally speaking, the thinner and less electrically conductive a screen or cover, the less will be the effect it has on the paper cylinder or other detector device. But the critical distances and the maintenance of a sufficiently long column of fluid air *above* the rotor part are the important factors. Add to these (a) freedom from undue inertia and mechanical friction, and (b) an appropriate working temperature (see my previous paper), and one can hope to get movements more or less at *any* time or place. But the causes of such movements are, as I tried to show previously, multiple, and they cannot be too carefully and critically interpreted. There are, for example, these main factors at the average site :—

1. The human body and its emotional "psycho-radiant" effects, which will turn a sensitive radiometer at very considerable distances, acting across space or, better still, through the ground or conducting wires, rods, &c.
2. The oscillatory fields thrown out by electrical appliances, such as fires, transformers, &c.
3. The fields of flowing streams of water, which, as I showed some members of the Council recently, create an undulatory field of the kind detected by dowsers, to which these radiometers also respond; oppositely polarised on the "R" and "N" bands.
4. Effects due to movements of any solid object in the vicinity.

Some of the reactions may, therefore, be *spontaneous*, in response to one or other of the above factors acting on the detector without the observer's full and proper understanding; whereas others may result from *artificially* induced impulses: e.g., purposefully stimulated emotions or muscular tensions, to switching on or off flows of electricity or water, or particular movements of objects nearby. And the sensitivity and construction of the detector can (and must) be adjusted to each particular type of detection. So that the *random* and *sporadic* movements recorded by the casual observer really do not convey much, in a scientific sense, unless all factors but one at a time are under control.

In the case of Mr. King's supposed colour tests, for example, the reason for, say, a yellow or a red cylinder moving a little when the others remain still may, quite likely, have nothing to do with its colour at all. The movement may be due to (a) the fact that the particular cylinder is lighter, has less friction on its pivot, or is of a slightly different dimension from the rest;

(b) a greater resultant field of force, built up by numerous concomitant factors, acting upon it at the given moment; (c) higher temperature sensitisation; or (d) a psycho-radiant reflex due to the human body. So that one would not be justified in drawing any conclusions about colours until systematic tests had been done (many readings of a quantitative kind needed) on two or more exactly similar cylinders subjected to precisely the same electromagnetic field, with all sporadic variables rigidly excluded.

One such test, which I made early this year, using a white paper cylinder illuminated with white, infra-red, ultra-violet and all the main spectral colours (in succession and taken alternately ten times each) showed, on *averaging* the numerical responses, no *appreciable differences*—provided that the other conditions of temperature, dimensions, spatial separations, the weather, the human element and the total photo-electric intensity of the incident radiation were kept sensibly constant all through the series. That being so, it seems unlikely that the colour of the paper should have much effect, though it is an interesting possibility.

If, however, detectors are used that respond either to heat rays and red rays; on the one hand (as does the present instrument, since it is *sensitised* by heat), or else to actinic and ultra violet rays, on the other hand (as do ionisation counters, electrometers and photo-electric detectors in general); *then* uneven responses will be obtained, according to the frequency, wavelength or colour of the light used. And it is worth noting that dowsing-type responses in general tended to increase in intensity towards the blue, violet and ultra-violet regions of the spectrum in our quantitative experiments for the B.S.D., the Air Ministry and others.

Certainly, it is no use, in the present instance, to set up a lot of the cylinders near to one another and regardless of activating causes, such as electric apparatus, magnetic fields (which affect the polar sense of the field and direction of rotation), streams, the human body, &c.

And, without wishing to appear dogmatic, may I suggest to Mr. King, or anyone else who intends to experiment with such radiometers, that great attention should first be paid to the detailed set-up of each experiment. Otherwise, the various sources of activation and/or damping of the phenomenon are sure to get confused; so that no safe conclusions can be drawn. I am now perfectly satisfied, on all scores, that we have here an extremely sensitive and valuable dowsing detector, provided that it is properly made, set up and operated in relation to the various sources of energisation. But the mere fact of movement being obtained at a given time and place is no guarantee at all that either an underground stream, some radio impulse from the human body or else one of Mr. King's "tatwa" currents is the cause.

Careful and prolonged observations by A. H. Reeves and myself have shown that there are multiple factors at work here as in ordinary (physiological) dowsing; and the burning question is: "Can one be sure of excluding all the unwanted factors in any given test? And, if so, how." My own work, to date, has centred around the initial definition of the various motivating causes and, thereafter, the construction of special forms of radiometer (embodying the non-magnetic needle or the rotating paper cylinder) for the express purpose of getting only—or, at least, *mainly*—one type of response. And the two chief difficulties have been, as formerly, the frequent and sporadic *intensity variations* and spontaneous *polar reversals* of the general field.

As for the cycles of activity mentioned by Mr. King, I agree with him about the double diurnal maxima, around sunrise and sunset, which have also been recorded by other workers and methods. (See remarks in *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, pp. 267-271 and graph on p. 269, showing induced currents in marine and land telegraph lines). And it is evident that conditions after dark in the evening are generally better than during the day for all such delicate experiments; while the afternoon is notoriously a bad and disturbed time, especially in stormy or thundery weather. This fact was recognized by H. Mager, and many field dowzers must have noticed it.

But, although there are other secondary periodicities, ranging from some 86 seconds up to three hours, apparently (as judged by all our instrumental work for the B.S.D. since 1935); I cannot say that I have definitely observed the two-hourly cycle of the "tatwas" mentioned by Mr. King. Indeed, though in very settled weather long periods of positive or negative rotation of the paper cylinders may be observed, the reversals of motion are commonly much more frequent and irregular (corresponding to the "polar reversals" of the local dowsing field), and *average* around 72 seconds per cycle. And such reversals are in opposite senses on the "R" and "N" zones of stream dowsing fields.

A further letter from Mr. King refers to the effects of *position*, *temperature* and the presence of the *human body* upon the responses of his cylinders. He is, therefore, evidently beginning to notice some of the complexities referred to in my original article on the radiometer. And I think he will find that the human factor (including a marked effect from direct vision—especially if concentrated) is the predominant, though not the only, one. And reactions occur most strongly at certain critical distances, such as about 185cms. and multiples of same; while the sense of direction of rotation may depend on magnetic orientation of the source of radiation.

PART TWO

A METHOD OF HEALING

BY O. H. BROWNE

My methods of using the pendulum for healing purposes have been entirely worked out by myself, except for a "kick-off" given by Captain Trinder's book, to whom I am much indebted, and are therefore probably unusual. I started off by inferring two swings only : clockwise (c.w.), "yes" or positive, and counter-clockwise (c.c.w.), "no" or negative. All other indications emanated from the pendulum ; when I was in doubt as to the meaning of a new swing, I asked for its meaning. This seemed to be better than trying to make my own code.

When testing a patient I do not know, I use a signature. A photo is no better, but has the effect of making the patient a real person. Other links, such as blood, hair, saliva, &c., are indicated as worse. It is not necessary to hold the pendulum over the signature. I place it to one side of my writing pad, glancing at it frequently to keep it clearly in my mind. In the case of people I know well, or have met *once* or twice and can visualise clearly, I do not need a link. My theory is that by concentrating on the person or his link I am able to contact his vibrations. This will account for my getting a change of reaction on a signature obtained before the treatment started. Sometimes my link is indirect : A. being present, thinking of B. who is not, my link being through A., but the link is not really good enough. Here is one case, however, which worked satisfactorily. Margaret, aged 16, had had severe psoriasis for 19½ years. I had met the father, seen the mother, but not seen either of the girls. Driving through their town, Margaret's sister was wrongly pointed out to me as Margaret, which did not help the link. When I reached home I worked out the cause and treatment. When I called and met Margaret later and took repeat tests they all agreed, and the result of taking the treatment showed that the prescription was correct.

My pendulum is torpedo-shaped whale ivory, suspended from about two inches of plaited silk, red, black and blue, taken from the tassel of my dressing gown. The colour is immaterial ; I used these because they happened to be there. I have no inhibitions. I use whale ivory because the end of a paintbrush, of the same shape, which I used before, was too light to use in the slightest breeze. The cavity is empty save for a spare length of silk. It is pointed to allow greater accuracy in reading the swing. I face any direction at any time in any light. My limitations, which are not inhibitions, are that I must not be very tired, or upset, and there must be no noise or conversation. I lost the ability for three days after one of our air raids. Before

I reached my present sensitiveness the pendulum used to die sometimes before breakfast but recover directly after. My most sensitive time then was between 11 a.m. and noon, and by the evening it was fading away.

Now for the swings. I always give the pendulum a preliminary "kick" to save time. I find it convenient to work in percentages where the answer can be so given. A c.e.w. circle is zero, and a c.w. is 100 per cent. If we imagine a gradual change of percentage from zero to 100 per cent., the c.e.w. circle will gradually become elliptical, with the major axis on a line to my front, flattening until it becomes oscillation on this line. Still continuing towards 100 per cent., the ellipse starts again, but this time c.w., gradually broadening till it becomes a true circle at 100 per cent. The oscillation, being half-way, is 50 per cent. The minor axis of the ellipse gives the intermediate figures. The normal swing of the point of my pendulum, using a 2in. length suspension, is about a 2in. circle. If the minor axis of the ellipse, swinging c.e.w., is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. the percentage is $12\frac{1}{2}$. One inch is then 25 per cent., and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. is $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Then, building up the c.w. swing, a half-inch ellipse would be $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1in. 75 per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At first I swung the pendulum over a card on which I had drawn a 2in. circle, the horizontal centre line being marked off in fractions of an inch corresponding to the percentages required, but later I found it simpler to estimate the percentage. If a somewhat closer figure was required, I asked "Is it more or less than (say) 60 per cent.?" To and fro oscillations indicated correct, a c.e.w. ellipse less than 60, and c.w. more.

When testing a heart condition, for example, I ask "What is the heart percentage?" W.'s heart was 60 per cent., which is becoming serious. His doctor advised quiet. Under treatment, assisted by a chill which kept him in bed, the figure slowly rose to 90 per cent., and a forecast test indicated that it would reach 100 per cent. in one month, provided that conditions remained the same. The forecast test is made by asking "Will 100 per cent. be reached in one month?" The indication for less time is c.e.w. ellipse, more time a c.w. ellipse, and correct is oscillation to and fro. The figure is not too reliable, as conditions are unlikely to continue exactly the same; the patient may over-exert, miss doses, or celebrate the New Year.

As a first example, take the only hæmophilia case I have had which was certified as such. I had not, and still have not, met the man, the tests being taken over his signature. I told him how to prepare the remedy and the exact dosage, taking tests every few days to check progress. The time forecast was three months, and treatment started on April 3rd or 4th, 1942. On July 4th I entered in my case-book "apparently cured." I was about to write, when a letter arrived from my brother, in whose

office M. was working, saying that he had just spoken to M., who said that his health was good, that he had just had two cuts, one with a screwdriver and the other shaving, which did not result in bleeding (presumably no more than a normal person). This was confirmed by a letter from M. on July 6th. Exactly three years later I wrote to M. for a further report. He replied: "Although I have had a number of minor injuries, including shaving cuts and knocks from tumbling over and banging against things in the blackout, I have had no more trouble than the average man." It should be added that a very slight bruise is serious in such cases; the week he started treatment he knocked his arm so slightly that he did not notice it, but the following severe swelling was so painful that he was unable to sleep, and was off work for a week.

S. had a growth in the bladder. Indications were that the growth could not be absorbed, but if removed a herbal treatment would prevent a recurrence. It was duly removed, and treatment started a week later. Six weeks were indicated, but it was eight weeks before the pendulum indicated "stop treatment." This was 18 months ago, and there has been no re-growth.

Mrs. G. had rheumatism in the knees and had great difficulty in getting up and down stairs. The cause was indicated as being over water, which was confirmed. The treatment was insulation of her bed and favourite chair, with either homeopathic formic acid, or honey, which contains a very minute quantity of formic acid, for one month. She selected the honey, half a teaspoon each day at teatime. At the end of the month she reported cured, and I saw her tripping down the road like a young woman, and she is 75 to 80.

When testing remedies and foods there are other swings beyond zero and 100 per cent. I will first take that beyond zero, which means poison. Zero is a full circle, c.c.w. On querying a drug and its dosage, it is shown as poisonous when the c.c.w. swing becomes an ellipse, but its major axis, instead of remaining in a line to my front, slowly rotates c.c.w. If it continues to rotate for a complete circle, the degree is indicated by the length of the minor axis. But if the length of the minor axis is almost nil and the swing settles down oscillating between right and left, then that poison in the suggested dose would be fatal. The swing beyond 100 per cent. is very valuable.

If the c.w. circle becomes an ellipse, the major axis rotating c.w., the indication is "curative." But if the ellipse is very flat, stops rotating and assumes a right and left oscillation, then the indication is "the perfect remedy." I always aim at getting this swing, when working out a prescription, before I am satisfied.

When testing prescriptions, I get a strong "yes" on reaching the correct remedy. It may be that no single herb or homeopathic remedy gives me more than a poor indication, and my list of the

latter contains about 650 items; then I try combining two or three of those giving a feeble indication, and usually find a combination which is good. It does not of necessity indicate the "perfect treatment" swing, as some form of external treatment may also be required.

I have enquired through the pendulum whether my indications are guided by those on the other side, and get a distinct "no," but if we take the definition of "psychic" as given in the *Encyclopaedia of Psychic Science* as "The supernormal character of certain phenomena," then it seems reasonable to call the indications psychic.

I have tested a good many people with both pendulum and fork. Roughly, 10 to 15 per cent. can get the former to swing, and about 75 per cent. can get a reaction with the fork over water. The reason that the number in the latter case is so high is, I think, the method of holding the fork. I do not get strong reactions myself, and find it necessary to hold it just beyond the point of instability, so that the muscles are in a constant state of tension, resisting the upward pull. Quite a small additional pull can then be felt, and I instruct the pupil in this way of holding the fork.

NOTES AND NEWS

In connection with his radiometer experiments, Lord Dowding finds that the paper cylinder can be made much more sensitive by cutting vertical slits at intervals round the circumference, with short horizontal cuts at the top and bottom of each slit, so that the paper can be turned at right angles to the surface to form vanes as in a turbine.

* * * * *

A member who has returned to India after an absence of many years writes as follows from the Deccan: "I did very little water finding during the thirteen years I was in England, but now my services are in constant demand. I was out in the district last week, and was besieged with requests from farmers. In two days I did about 25 separate jobs, either locations for new wells or giving advice about old ones. I could not have done this without map-reading. My present technique is to draw a rough sketch of the field, find the main streams and see where they cross, and then go straight to the best place. This saves no end of time, and, so far, I have never found my map-reading wrong."

* * * * *

Several Australian papers, notably the *Sydney Morning Herald* of October 27th and November 1st, contained articles about a remarkable old man, Mr. Foyster, who has been dowsing for 60

years. It is stated that in June, 1942, Mr. R. M. Service, Manager of the New South Wales Branch of the Army Inventions Directorate, on the morning after the shelling of Sydney, was approached by Foyster, who claimed to have located the submarine and watched its movements. On being asked to state where the submarine was now, he employed his special method of holding a Malacca cane vertically against his nose, chin and breast, and turned slowly in his chair. At a certain point he remained still, saying that the submarine was in the direction towards which he was facing—35 miles away.

After successfully performing some tests devised by Mr. Service, he was taken to Ben Buckler, where he located the submarine he had been watching, and seven others besides, fixing their directions and distances, which ranged from 60 to 400 miles. He was taken out in a destroyer, and his indications were followed. They led correctly to the seven positions indicated—those of Allied submarines.

At a recent interview at his small cottage in the foothills of the Blue Mountains, Mr. Foyster, amongst other demonstrations, successfully located the arrival of an aeroplane at Mascot, 50 miles away.

* * * * *

We have heard that Monsieur L. Turenne has survived the war, and that his Paris office is carrying on his ordinary hydraulic engineering business. The firm of L. Turenne undertakes well installations and, by dowsing, recommends shaftings and borings; amongst its past customers are the mineral water concerns at Vittel and at Evian. As soon as supplies can be manufactured, Mr. Noel Macbeth, who is able to write in French, will act again as British Correspondent. Turenne does not practice medicine, as some believe. Through his correspondents, he only teaches his methods for defining degrees of illness, which were perfected and verified in 1930 with the clinical help of Dr. Rouy, a former radiesthetic pupil of Dr. Nebel, of Lausanne. The latter, it will be remembered, presided at the last International Conference of Homœopathic Practitioners to be held in Switzerland. The accuracy of the methods developed with Dr. Rouy's help is based, Mr. Macbeth says, on three factors: the measurement of a long field (26ft.) representing health of body cells, which permits even slight differences in health to be noted; the use of pure sample witnesses which appear to be the same though numbered at their ends, and so suppress the possibility of auto-suggestion; the provision of other "cross-checking" methods. Mr. Macbeth will be supplying postal instruction, 180 witnesses of organs, bacteria and toxins (which can be used in any dowsing process), and Turenne's Health Indicating Board, fitted with a coiled conductor, permitting the operator to work in four feet when testing for variations in the 26ft.-long field. This board is useful

not only in medicine, for it can be employed for controlling qualities of wines and beers during the maturative periods.

At the International Congress of Radiesthesia held in 1939 at Liège, it was declared that the methods of medical diagnosis of Larvaron, Lecourbe and Turenne had proved their value. Larvaron is a lecturer at Rennes University, and Lecourbe is a Paris pharmaceutical chemist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

December 3rd, 1945

Dear Colonel Bell,

Recent B.S.D. publications have made their initial appearance at my Canadian address. They bring to mind real benefits from yourself, and Society members it has been my good fortune to meet.

Numerous interesting dowsing experiences have happened from receiving your personal direction to Mr. J. C. Maby, and subsequently to Captain W. H. Trinder and Mr. G. Underwood. Further, it helped in Italy with Don Costelli and Dr. S. G. Mercati, making possible instructive work in the laboratory and field with the former.

It is hoped the request can be fulfilled in furnishing dowsing data of the McKenzie River Basin. Provided same possess value, it can definitely be attributed to the very beneficial weeks of association in Gloucestershire with Mr. Maby. My study and work with him covered a fairly extensive field of the subject. Away from him, future events proved his method in regard to "Yield" and "Depth" as highly successful.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

T. CAMPBELL LINE

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL.

December 10th, 1945

Dear Colonel Bell,

Mr. D. O. King's letter in the December (Vol. VI, 50, p. 279) *Journal* raises fundamental issues regarding the whole theory of dowsing fields and radiations; and I do not think it would be either useful or possible in a letter or short article to try to analyse H. Mager's field of manifestation (see diagram on p. 217 of *Water Diviners and their Methods*, in terms of recent work and theories, or to try to correlate the diverse reactions and field diagrams produced by different dowzers. (*E.g.*, those appearing in the *Journal*, put forward lately by Messrs. King, Benham and Underwood).

But I would like to point out (1) that Mager's "composition zones" and "spectral bands" appear to refer to specific quality, and were found by using colour samples; whereas I now do much the same thing by means of a series of water samples of different (known) constitution; and (2) that his transverse reaction bands, across the line of the stream, appear to be what Franklin and I called bands of the "induction field" (see pp. 211-214 and p. 130 of our book, *The Physics of the Divining Rod*), and which do not seem to be related either to depth or yield, but are of constant 5 to 7 feet spacing.

These two sorts of bands, as well as the supposed harmonics, or "H bands," cited by Underwood, should not be confused with the classical "verticals" and "parallels," which are so much more outstanding, and which are recorded by every skilled dowser. But I do not want to take up space and confuse the issue by making incomplete or immature statements, on the basis of our own work, in this letter.

It should be noted, however, that, unless dowsers adopt some standardised procedure, based on careful experiments and instrumental checking (such as we have been trying to do for the Society), they are sure to get into tangles and mutual arguments. For one thing, streams are not (as Mr. King points out) always simple linear conductors; for another, many dowsers get all kinds of spurious and inconstant reactions owing to faulty technique, fatigue, wind, uneven ground, confusion by other objectives, &c., that may have no proper relation to the given object under examination; and, in the third place, the existence of what Mr. Underwood calls "harmonics," and also the lateral migration of the main reaction bands (due to atmospheric and geo-electric complications especially in unsettled or magnetically disturbed weather), may cause one to find the *same* bands in new positions. This is, virtually, admitted by Mr. King in his present letter.

So that a firm grip, not too high a sensitivity, electromagnetic stabilisation of the given field, and a clear-cut, methodical procedure are essential to reliable definition of the various waves and reaction zones—except, perhaps, the primary zone ("flow band") or "vertical" and its appreciable width. And a strong bar magnet laid over and parallel to the stream will tend to stabilise the field. For the rest, it must suffice for now to remark that the relative width and reaction strength of this *primary* zone definitely appears to be proportional to actual *yield* of water (regardless of depth), as many dowsers have long affirmed in one sense or another. Whereas the wavelength spacing of certain parallel zones (and there are others, as admitted above), known as D-bands, as used by Creyke, Probst, &c., is evidently related to *depth*.

Incidentally, these deepening bands seem to be accentuated by

the use of a vertical electric oscillator over the stream and by the dowser carrying a specific water (or other appropriate) sample to help him to "tune in." This, of course, is the basis of the Creyke method, which can be used for generalised strata as well as for isolated linear conductors. But note that there is a very real danger of obtaining just *half* the true depth when using this method, as the field may often be found in "negative" (inverted) phase when the reaction bands shift in to half wavelength positions. For this reason, I personally use a second depthing method as a check on the first. And I also estimate yield by two different methods. If the two or more methods used in each case do not agree, one knows that there is something amiss.

Mr. Underwood's "harmonics" appear also to be real physical phenomena, as we have recorded them repeatedly by means of the ionisation counter-cum-radio detection methods and got tape records of them. They are evidently associated with oscillating electrons ("electronic"), and are met with both in the field (streams, electric cables, pipes and moving targets) and in the laboratory (small scale experiments); and it seems that four small waves typically go to make up one big one—the latter being what the dowser normally picks up.

In experiments with very small objects in the laboratory, the basic "electronic" wavelength is from 6-8 cms. In the large scale tests the basic waves seem to be between 5-7 feet in spacing, and multiples of same, if in free space and not as standing waves on a conductor of limited length—when they adjust themselves to exact fractions of that length. But one is here getting into deep waters, and I believe that this aspect of the problem is not primarily related to that of the field dowser who wishes merely to locate, depth and find the yield of underground streams. And the trouble with most dowsers, especially promising beginners, is that they are too sensitive, and thus get confused by all sorts of subsidiary and irrelevant effects; phenomena that should, probably, be left to physicists to elucidate with instruments at a later date.

All these points and many more will, I hope, be cleared up when facilities allow full publication of research work and field tests since 1989 to be undertaken. Meanwhile, these generalised remarks must suffice, unfortunately.

Yours sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY,

(P.p. B.S.D. Investigation Committee)

SYDNEY.

September 28th, 1945

Dear Colonel Bell,

There are two questions that I would like to put to other mineral diviners through the *Journal*, if you can spare the space, as I

would like to know if they have had the same experiences as myself, and if they can offer any explanation for them.

As I find them rather difficult to explain, I will liken my problems to a stream of water.

With a stream one finds two bands, which, unless one is on the alert, one might take for the correct width of the stream, but with careful work one finds the two edges (or bands) of the actual stream inside these outer ones. I call these outer ones "false edges." I find these "false edges" on the outside of mineral lodes and veins in exactly the same way as with a stream, only they are much narrower in proportion to the width of the lode or vein than they are to a stream.

Incidentally, I do not always find the actual stream "band" in the middle of my "false edges" as many dowsers say they do.

The second thing is (and again I liken it to a stream) that one can distinctly feel if one is going *with* the flow of the stream or *against* it, and register it with the different movements of one's rod or bare hands.

I find the same thing with mineral veins and lodes, so much so that it is often hard to believe that I am not following a stream of water instead of a lode or vein, or that there is not an actual stream flowing along on the top of the lode. The only difference that I can detect is that the real "stream flow" seems more heavy and solid, and the "stream flow" over the mineral is lighter and more like a gas. However, the strange thing is that something "flows!" On a copper field this is particularly noticeable.

I am afraid this is a poor description of what happens, but being intangible it is very hard to put into words.

I am glad to say that there is quite a lot of interest being taken in modern divining now in Australia. Following the interest shown by the Queensland Dairymen's Association, the same Association in N.S.W. asked me to write a short paper on divining for them. This I did, and read it to the President and Secretary. It was then printed and sent to every Branch of the Association all over the Commonwealth. Then the big Pastoralists' paper of Australia, *The Pastoral Review*, published a letter to the Editor of mine in its last issue, giving a suggestion as to how the many diviners in Australia could be taught modern divining for themselves by means of an instructional lecture tour throughout the Commonwealth, by a trained diviner, who, I suggested, should be brought out from England. The Editor has asked for a further article on divining, to include a brief description of what is being done in England by scientists to put divining on a sound physical basis. This may be followed by an article on map divining. I feel that this is a great step forward, especially as the *Pastoral Review* goes to England, the Dominions, and North and South America, &c.

Yours sincerely,

EVELYN M. PENROSE

REVIEWS

HEALING BY RADIESTHESIA

By Mrs. J. T. Kingsley Tarpey : Forum Publishing Company, 2/6

Known amongst her wide circle of friends of the B.S.D. as a healer of repute, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey gives in this small book* an account of her methods and includes a number of clinical results. These are both striking and encouraging. In defining her position, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey explains that the physieist, having discovered and tabulated a physical force, is prone to ignore entirely the psychic and even the psychological aspect. The religious faith healer is apt to be offended by the suggestion that science can add anything of value to the ritual of laying-on of hands with prayer. But between these extremes, she goes on, there is a body of reasoned and intelligent thought to which a small contribution can be made by an observant healer. With that one must entirely agree. But it is important for anyone taking up healing work of this sort for the first time to appreciate these differences. No better exposition of the religious aspect of the subject, interpreted in modern terms, could be found than the book, *Heal the Sick*, by the late James Moore Hickson. Here blessings of a remarkable character, spiritual as well as physical, were often experienced.

In support of the author's belief that her gift is purely physical, she cites her power of mummifying meat or fish. At the same time one believes, and Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey would probably agree, that a real sense of dedication to the needs of sufferers is necessary for all really satisfactory work of this character. While the author's cures are sometimes instantaneous, the response of the patient is nearly always prompt, favourable, and accompanied by a sense of comfort and well-being. As a rule, courses of treatment are reasonably short, and patients seem almost invariably to receive benefit, whatever their condition. As an artist and painter, the author made the remarkable discovery that her pictures had healing value: evidence shows that the effect is not visual, and that blind people will show good response.

The book ends with a note by Mr. W. E. Benham on measurements of the vitality or radiations of the patient on the Bovis biometre. These biometres are not easily procurable, and it should be possible to indicate a simple method of obtaining a patient's vibratory rate on an ordinary rule. Likewise, reference to the individual "radiation signature" of a painter, mentioned by Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey, whereby the authenticity of an old master, for instance, could presumably be determined, is somewhat tantalising. One wonders whether either of the two scientists concerned could say how this is done.

V.D.W.

* Obtainable from the Forum Publishing Co., 64 Winifred Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

TIERÄRZTLICHE FORSCHUNGSERGEBNISSE

Edited by M. Feldhuss

After study of the work of Dr. Laue, a veterinary surgeon of Hermsdorf-Kynast, Riesengebirge, on unknown rays and their action on and emission by living organisms, the author has been induced to carry out experiments on the subject with the simple means at his disposal. He considers the work of great importance from the biological standpoint, and gives extracts from publications just before and during the war years to strengthen his point.

As he considered that in all probability the active agent was something existent in blood, or in the sap of plants, such, for instance, as ascorbic acid, he has carried out experiments with blood, yeast, and parts of animals, placed in light-tight containers in a dark room. He considers that the negatives obtained are a positive indication that blood is a "light accumulator" (Licht-speicherer) and that it is capable of giving rise to secondary rays.

He thinks that his results are of sufficient interest to justify further examination by scientific bodies, and would welcome such an investigation.

C.S.T.

NEUES AUF DEM GEBIET DER STRAHLENFORSCHUNG

Dr. med. vet. W. Laue, Hemsdorf-Kynast, Riesengebirge

This is a reprint of a lecture by the author, which has been published in *Tierrecht und Tierhilfe*, with a foreword by the editor.

Dr. Laue, a believer in the pendulum as an indicator and preventer of disease, adheres to the view that harmful rays are emitted by certain substances used in dental practice, and thinks that steps should be taken to investigate these rays, with the ultimate view of preventing their bad effects.

Further, he considers that the well-known fact that certain dietary constituents which are known to be harmful or beneficial may be studied with advantage by the help of the pendulum.

The lecturer challenges orthodox scientific opinion in its cold shouldering of ideas from sources outside their own circle, and, in his peroration, gives an opinion from a leading German medical officer of health to the effect that doctors of medicine and surgeons might profit by study in collaboration with veterinary surgeons.

GEDANKEN ÜBER ENTSTEHUNG UND ABWEHR DER MAUL UND KLAUENFEUCHE

Hans Franke

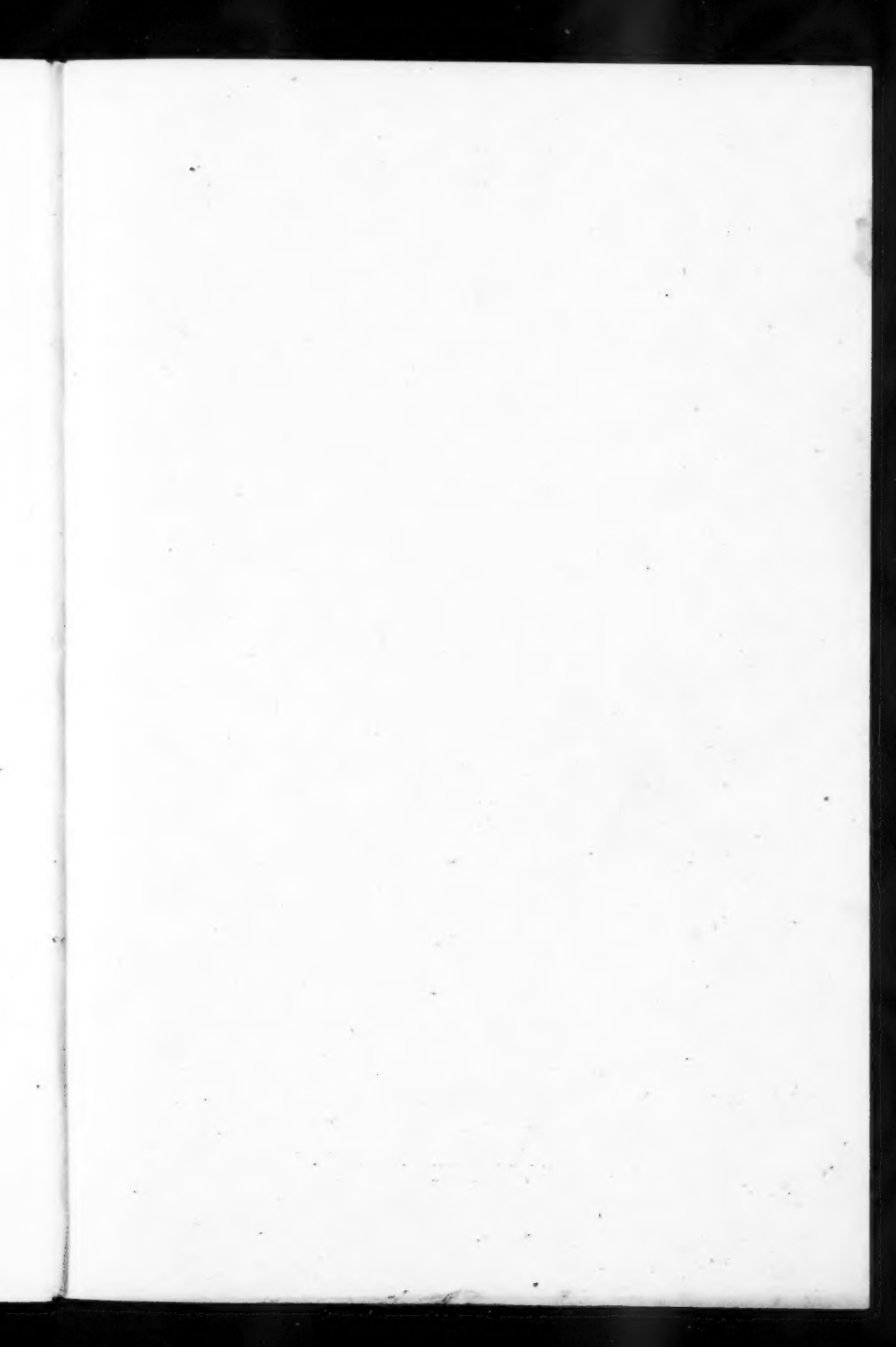
The author made some experiments on foot and mouth disease in 1938. His conclusions have met with opposition on the ground that his experiments were too few in number.

He states that an apparatus devised by him seems to have stopped further foot and mouth disease in a stall of thirteen cattle in which eight were affected.

Foot and mouth disease broke out in another stall immediately subsequent to a sudden flight of swallows from their nest in that stall, which they abandoned until he introduced his apparatus, after which, not only did the swallows return, but the foot and mouth got better. He thinks that both phenomena were due to the presence of harmful rays, which were detected by the more susceptible birds.

He states that when his apparatus had been removed discomfort was again shown by the cows, which discomfort disappeared when the apparatus was brought back.

C.S.T.



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